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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). Tomorrow: clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). Wednesday: clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). Thursday: clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). Friday: clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). Saturday: clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). Sunday: clear, Temp. 12-15 (53-57). NEW YORK: Sunny, Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Wednesday's Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Thursday's Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Friday's Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Saturday's Temp. 7-14 (45-57). Sunday's Temp. 7-14 (45-57). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	10.8	London	4.0
Belgium	12.8	Luxembourg	13.1
Denmark	2.8	Moscow	2.8
France	11.8	Netherlands	1.5
Germany	12.0	Norway	2.5
Greece	15.0	Portugal	10.5
India	25.0	Spain	25.0
Italy	25.0	Sweden	2.5
Japan	25.0	Switzerland	1.5
South Africa	25.0	Turkey	7.2
U.S.A.	25.0	U.S. Military (Base)	25.0
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LIBERATED—Members of Portugal's Christian Democratic party leave Lisbon's Sports Pavilion under protection of police and military which earlier had broken leftist siege.

Report Details Trade, Investment Curbs

How Arab Boycott of Israel Works

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The regulations for the Arab states' economic boycott of Israel fill 106 double-spaced pages and cover diverse facets of business—from smuggling to oil tankers and motion pictures, informed sources said yesterday.

The regulations, as published in June, 1972, in Damascus by the "Head office for the boycott of Israel," outline in voluminous detail the rules and practices intended to deny foreign trade and investment to Israel, the sources said. They said that a secondary purpose was to keep out of Arab countries writings, movies and other material that is regarded as anti-Arab or pro-Israel propaganda.

However, the regulations are said to contain many rules governing exceptions. Israeli sources said that the effect of these provisions is to permit Arab states to make exceptions whenever they find it economically expedient to do so.

The Arab Boycott Office is not known to have the power to apply formal sanctions to states that violate the boycott. It is believed that the office can bring moral and political pressure to bear on an Arab government if other governments, or perhaps nongovernmental Arab militants, want to object to a particular economic relationship.

A copy of the regulations has come into the hands of the U.S. government. Informed sources have given The New York Times an extensive report on the contents.

As far as is known to authorities here, the regulations have never been published in full, and neither has the full list of companies on the Arab boycott list. President Ford said today that the Arab blacklisting of firms which deal with Israel "is totally contrary to the American tradition and repugnant to American principles," the Associated Press reported.

"Foreign businessmen and investors are welcome in the United States when they are willing to conform to the principles of our society," Mr. Ford said at a news conference in Hollywood, Fla.

"However, any allegations of discrimination will be fully investigated and appropriate action taken under the laws of the United States," Mr. Ford said.

Issuance of visas to Jews is one of the topics discussed in the Arab boycott regulations. The

regulations speak of prohibiting entry into Arab countries by persons whose passports show Israeli visas or who carry two passports, one valid for Israel and one for Arab countries.

However, the regulations except from this restriction diplomats, foreign officials, foreign journalists whose entry is otherwise

desired for the sake of Arab interests, and tourists and religious pilgrims traveling in groups to Israel and Arab lands.

The regulations manifest great concern about possible smuggling of goods across Arab borders into Israel. They direct Arab authorities to estimate the quantities of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

B'nai B'rith Asks Investigation

U.S. Agencies, Firms Accused Of Yielding to Arab Pressure

By H. J. Maidenberg

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The B'nai B'rith charged yesterday that two federal agencies and six private companies were violating government civil rights laws by discriminating against Jews, either under orders from Arab countries or voluntarily in the hope of obtaining business in Arab countries.

The league called for an immediate government investigation.

Seymour Graubard, the league's national chairman, said the two federal agencies were the Overseas Private Investment Corp.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon in Bonn for Mideast talks. Page 2.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad criticizes Secretary of State Kissinger. Page 2.

and the Army Corps of Engineers. He said both had bowed to demands of the Arabs that no Jews be sent to their countries.

The private concerns accused of violating the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by similar practices were the Ashland Chemical Co., Bendix-Sylvania Co., Chase Manhattan Bank, Dresser Corp., Guaranteed Mortgage Services, International Schools Service of Princeton, N.J., a nonprofit placement group for teachers, and Wizard Mortgage Banking Corp.

Arnold Forster, general counsel of the league, made public a list of some of the concerns blacklisted by Arab lands, along with goods banned by Arab countries.

Asked why the league had chosen this moment to ask the government to investigate its charges, an official of the B'nai B'rith said:

"For years we have fought such discrimination, notably the American oil companies involved in Saudi Arabia, in the courts. The other violators were approached quietly in the hope of getting them to change their attitude without suits or public

ations between Chase and Israel, which goes back almost to the state's founding, would seem far more important than whether or not Chase physically maintains an office in Israel," he added.

"After all, we have always been the fiscal agent for State of Israel Bonds and have helped them in other ways."

A spokesman for the Overseas Private Investment Corp. said that discrimination was "at complete variance with our stated policy."

Legislation Prepared

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP).—The American Jewish Congress, at a news conference here, called for anti-discrimination legislation, and said a bill it was drafting would be introduced within the next few weeks by friendly members of Congress.

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, president of the congress, said his organization welcomed Arab investment in the United States, but wanted a law passed to prohibit racial and religious discrimination as a result of foreign commercial agreements, not only in employment—where it is already illegal—but also in the selection of officers, customers, suppliers and in every other area of business operations.

The legislation, he said, should also make it illegal for anyone doing business in the United States "to boycott or exclude from trade any foreign nation that maintains diplomatic relations with the United States," meaning Israel.

The same paragraphers flown to Oporto today escorted Maj. Oscario and his followers to safety. The army offered him a ride home in an armored car, but he refused.

In the Oporto incidents, mobs trapped 600 Social Democratic party delegates and about two dozen foreign observers inside an outdoor sports stadium for more than 14 hours. They were only able to leave the building in a military convoy organized by paratroopers flown from Lisbon.

Since then, the Social Democratic party has held no public meetings.

The same paragraphers flown to Oporto today escorted Maj. Oscario and his followers to safety. The army offered him a ride home in an armored car, but he refused.

He said that human-rights issues had been politicized by Communist and Third World countries and suggested there was something "profoundly wrong" in the fact that the United States was alone in voting last week against a resolution by the Human Rights Commission censuring Israel for alleged mistreatment of Arab war victims.

On such issues as political prisoners, Mr. Moynihan declared, "we should rip the hides off everybody who presumes to talk about prisoners—shame them, but then sell them."

He said he was incensed also at the "obscene lies" uttered in the Congressional Committee, where, on Cuba's initiative, the United States has been attacked for supposedly repressing the political freedom and rights of Puerto Rico.

"There is scarcely a member in the United Nations that is not guilty of far more creditable situations, and yet it would be unthinkable for us to make such charges against Third World countries, although they do so routinely against us," he declared.

Mr. Moynihan was interviewed at the office of the Commission on Critical Choices for Americans here, where he is preparing a study.

Party Rally Besieged By Leftists In Lisbon

LISBON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Leftist mobs trying to break up a Christian Democratic party rally early today burned cars in central Lisbon and clashed with paratroopers and police.

Hospital spokesmen said seven persons were treated for minor injuries in street clashes that lasted more than three hours.

The crowds outside the Sports Pavilion were not finally dispersed until the troops fired shots into the air and police charged into the ranks of the protesters several times.

Pattern of Violence
The disturbance followed a pattern of leftist intimidation and violence that has become an established part of political life for Portugal's democratic parties in recent weeks.

The most frequent target for these attacks in the past few days has been the left-of-center Popular Democratic party. Over the weekend, one of its meetings in the north was disrupted by gunfire that wounded two men, while in the Lisbon area a bomb exploded underneath the parked car of one of the founding members.

Early today, the mobs trapped several thousand Christian Democratic party supporters inside the pavilion by throwing rocks at anyone who tried to leave the building and blocking access to streets with burning cars.

Police on Horseback
Paratroopers supported by armored cars and police on horseback rushed to the scene after the existing forces protecting the rally said they could not hold back the mob.

Before the violence erupted, Maj. Sanchez Oscario, the Christian Democratic party leader who served as information minister under ousted President Antonio de Spínola, warned his supporters about the political deterioration in Portugal.

"Let no one be deluded, we are traveling on the road to national communism and we have to guarantee the security of our persons and our goods," he said.

As he talked, hecklers in the rear of the Sports Pavilion chanted "Down with fascism." They were escorted from the building.

The protest against the Christian Democratic party was organized by the League of Union and Revolutionary Action, an extreme leftist group that also participated in the violent demonstration that broke up the national convention of the Social Democratic party in Oporto last month.

Military Convey
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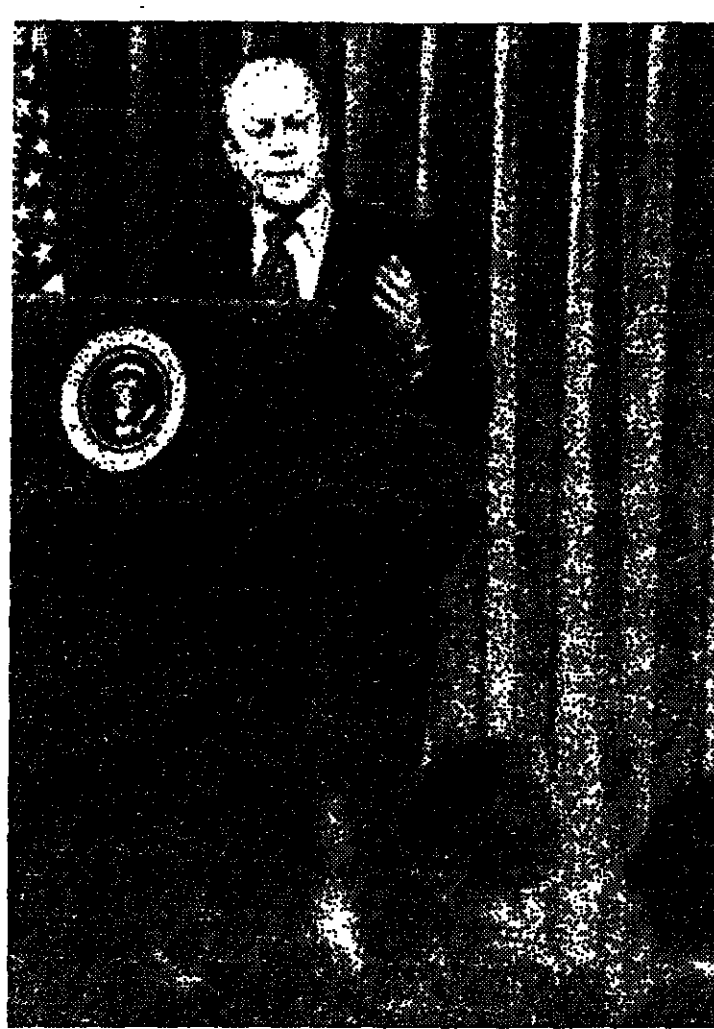
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President Ford at news conference in Hollywood, Fla.

Ammunition Running Out

Ford Renews Call for Funds To Save Cambodian Regime

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Against mounting congressional resistance, President Ford today renewed his urgent call for Congress to meet the "extremely critical" situation in Cambodia and vote to send military aid to save the Lon Nol government.

The President said at a news conference in Hollywood, Fla., that Cambodian troops would be

out of ammunition soon unless the United States sent more. Congress must approve funds for such aid.

If the Cambodian people can maintain their national integrity in the coming months, Mr. Ford said, this will lead to the "possibility of negotiations that would end the war."

Yesterday, the President sent House Speaker Carl Albert a letter declaring that without quick congressional approval of his request for \$22 million for Cambodia, government troops "will be forced, within weeks, to surrender to the Communist-backed insurgents."

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger echoed the President's appeal at a news conference yesterday.

But Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said today that he hoped Congress would not give in to administration pressure on the matter. Calling the plea "an old story, repeated many times," Sen. Mansfield said:

"I am sick and tired of seeing pictures of Cambodian and Vietnamese men, women and children being slaughtered by American guns and American ammunition."

On the House side, at a hearing of the Appropriations Defense

subcommittee, the chairman, Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, said, "It saddens all responsible Americans to see Cambodia collapse." But he added: "It is just almost impossible to convince rank-and-file Americans that there is any end to this, and ultimately Cambodia cannot survive, so why spend hundreds of millions of dollars more?"

He was responding to testimony by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger that while there is an "extremely high" chance that Cambodia could survive if Congress votes the emergency aid, he could not "guarantee" this.

The secretary said he could not predict when Cambodia could get a political settlement, thus eliminating the need for continuing U.S. military aid.

Mr. Schlesinger said both the United States and Cambodia have been seeking a peaceful settlement, like that in Laos, but "the insurgents continue to take the position that they are not prepared to negotiate."

Rep. Robert Silkes, D-Fla., asked whether the defense secretary felt the Communist-supported rebels are willing to see if Washington will refuse further aid to Cambodia, so they can win a military victory.

"I think this is a very weighty consideration," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Some U.S. ammunition could be moved into Cambodia almost immediately if Congress lifted its current \$200-million ceiling on military aid to that nation, Mr. Schlesinger said under questioning.

Diplomats Predict Eventual Collapse

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 26 (AP).—Diplomatic sources predicted today that nothing would save Cambodia from eventual collapse even if the U.S. Congress voted all or part of the supplementary military aid requested by the Ford administration.

They said it would take more than money to rescue the government of President Lon Nol, pointing out that it suffers a severe manpower shortage. The diplomats also believe the vital Mekong River supply line into Phnom Penh will never be re-opened.

Communist-led insurgents continued to shell Phnom Penh today while attacks on Chinese-owned businesses by gangs of Cambodian students forced the almost total closing of the capital's business district.

Lon Nol went on television after the student attacks and accused the Khmer Rouge rebels of taking advantage of the internal difficulties of his government. He asked students to "tolerate the situation to allow the government to work for the interest of the country."

Military sources reported that government troops had to abandon a key government position on the Mekong River after heavy shelling and ground attacks. Peak Raing Loen, 27 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, was one of two footholds on the Mekong from which the government had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Issues Plans For Referendum On Links to EEC

LONDON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—The government disclosed today its proposals for conducting a referendum on whether Britain should remain in the European Economic Community.

The proposals, presented at a news conference by Edward Short, lord president of the council, deal only with the mechanics of the referendum, to be held possibly in June.

It will be the first national referendum in British history. As such, with argument over its constitutional propriety mixing with high feelings over the question to be decided, it is likely to become one of the most disputed political issues of recent years.

Even the mechanics are controversial. Within hours there was strong criticism by EEC opponents who believe the arrangements will put them at a disadvantage.

National Count
It is the government's proposal that the votes be counted nationally, at a single center in London, rather than by constituency or region, that is drawing the most fire.

Scotland's votes are likely to be heavily against the Common Market, and so are Northern Ireland's and, possibly, those of Wales. If regional sentiments could be publicly demonstrated, there would be strong pressure on members of Parliament from those regions when they voted on putting the referendum results into effect.

The fact that this is an issue at all illustrates the peculiar constitutional position of the referendum itself. There is no written constitution here, no instrument setting up an institution to restrain or correct the decisions of Parliament.

Parliament is all powerful and can do anything except get up a referendum that binds it. The paradox is similar to that of those who argued that God's omnipotence made Him unable to create an object too heavy for Him to pick up.

Committed to Decision
In parliamentary voting later this spring to set up the referendum the government will be politically and morally committed to leave Britain in the market or take it out according to the result.

But Parliament is not obliged to do so. And if, as the best guessing has it, the overall result marginally favors staying in, a strong and recorded objection by Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland could conceivably swing Parliament marginally the other way.

Another objection is to the government's plan to send out circulars with its own recommendation as to whether people should vote to stay in or leave. Prime Minister Harold Wilson has said he will make up his mind

There may be some modification in the wording of the question, although not enough to satisfy the opponents. But there seems to be little chance that the government will change its mind on the issue of counting the votes.

The form of the question suggested today is "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community?" Studies have shown that Englishmen are inclined to vote for a status quo and the words "stay in" may draw more votes than a phrase such as "be in."

The logistics of the counting will be enormous. Forty-nine thousand ballot boxes will have to be brought from all over Britain to London. Mr. Short said that 5,000 clerks might be needed and he estimated that the count could take up to five days.

Amin Gets New Soviet Tanks; His Officers Said to Protest

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Feb. 26.—A new shipment of Russian armored vehicles is passing through Kenya en route to Uganda, despite alleged protests by some of Uganda's President Idi Amin's highest-ranking officers.

It is not the time to buy more arms, the officers reportedly told Gen. Amin, when many units of the Uganda Army have not been paid for two months. Most of the officers' salaries are two months in arrears as well.

Sources said Gen. Amin summoned high-ranking officers to his command post at Kampala last week to tell them that he had ordered new weapons from the Russians because of the danger of invasion.

He did not say who was going to invade Uganda, which he often describes as being surrounded by enemies. Many of his officers reportedly pointed out that Uganda has not yet paid for last year's shipment of Russian arms, on which payment is due in 1975.

Fight of Soldiers
Some tried to tell Gen. Amin of the plight of his soldiers, some of whom are in desperate straits—long unpaid in an economy where inflation is rampant. Many officers have been living on their allowances for the past two months.

[President Amin has imposed a ban on copper exports until it is established where the money from the exports is being paid, Radio Uganda reported today, according to wire dispatches.]

The radio quoted Gen. Amin as saying, "In the last 25 years, since the Canadian mining company [the Falconbridge group] signed a 30-year agreement for mining copper, Uganda has in fact never received any money

called tragic

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Zambia Foreign Minister Vernon Mwaanga said Monday that President Idi Amin of Uganda "is a tragedy for Africa."

He expressed a wish that the Western press would stop treating President Amin with amusement and report events in Uganda as a tragedy.

Kissinger Back on Road Wednesday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will leave for the next round of Middle East negotiations on Wednesday, stopping first in Britain, the State Department said today.

Mr. Kissinger will go to Cardiff, Wales, to attend a ceremony for British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. On March 7, Mr. Kissinger is expected to leave London for Aswan, Egypt, on the first of a series of talks with Arab and Israeli leaders.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the final timetable on the Middle East talks has not been drawn up. However, other officials indicated Mr. Kissinger would go from Egypt to Syria and then to Israel.

Arafat-Sadat Meeting Hinted

Assad Says Kissinger Erred In Not Seeing PLO Leaders

DAMASCUS, Feb. 26 (AP)—President Hafez al-Assad said today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left a crucial element out of his Middle East diplomacy by failing to consult the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"It is not Cairo nor Damascus which decides peace terms, but the Arab people of Palestine," Mr. Assad told the National Union of Syrian Students. "The rights of the Palestinians are determined by the PLO and we support the PLO in its claims."

In Paris, meanwhile, former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said Mr. Kissinger was like "a daring young man on a flying trapeze" in the Middle East and could easily be heading for a fall.

Mr. Jobert, who clashed several times with Mr. Kissinger during seven months in office, told newsmen that congressional opposition to Mr. Kissinger's policies would undercut his effectiveness as a mediator.

He said Mr. Kissinger was trying to exclude Britain and France from Middle East peacemaking and was also trying to torpedo an Arab-European dialogue.

Mr. Assad's bolstering of the Palestinians coincided with reports in the semi-official Arab press that PLO chief Yasser Arafat and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will meet in Cairo within the next two days.

Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad have grown increasingly suspicious that Mr. Sadat plans to go ahead on a second-stage agreement with Israel, to be worked out by Mr. Kissinger when he returns to the Middle East next week.

In his speech, Mr. Assad vowed to oppose any partial settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that failed to insure complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. "The maneuvers of those aiming at splitting Arab ranks will certainly not succeed," he said.

Mr. Arafat's Cairo visit is expected to be followed by a conference in Damascus, beginning Monday, of foreign ministers of Egypt, Syria, Jordan and a PLO representative to work out a joint position prior to Mr. Kissinger's arrival.

Mr. Arafat called a meeting of the PLO's executive council in Damascus last Saturday to consider the "present serious situation"—a reference to Mr. Sadat's statement that he was willing to accept the idea of the internationalization of Jerusalem in any peace settlement.

India Scores U.S. on Arms For Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that the United States decision to lift the embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan amounted to "the reopening of old wounds" on the Asian subcontinent.

At the same time, the government announced that Foreign Minister Y. B. Chavan was canceling his visit next month to Washington and that a scheduled first meeting of the Indo-American Joint Commission had been canceled. The commission, headed by Mr. Chavan and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, was set up four months ago to spur links between the United States and India.

[In Washington, the Associated Press reported, a State Department spokesman said in reaction to the cancellation of Mr. Chavan's trip, "We will welcome his visit whenever the Indian government wishes to establish a mutually convenient date."

(Spokesman Robert Anderson said the U.S. Embassy had been notified that Mr. Chavan would postpone rather than cancel his visit here.)

The developments marked a significant plunge in Indo-American relations, which had steadily improved in the last two years.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking to the upper house of Parliament, said: "The decision of the United States to resume arming Pakistan shows that the policy makers of that great country continue to subscribe to the fallacy of equating Pakistan and India. It is a policy that has caused tension in the subcontinent."

The State Department announced on Monday that the United States would resume the sale of arms to India and Pakistan, ending a 10-year embargo against the two nations. India, which receives a steady flow of arms from the Soviet Union, has strongly opposed any lifting of the ban.

Moscow-Bissau Pact

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Soviet Union will open a trade mission in Guinea-Bissau, a joint communiqué issued by the Russians and the new African republic said today. The communiqué was issued after Francisco Mendes, head of the government of Guinea-Bissau, left for home after a week of consultation with Soviet leaders.



DACHAU VISIT—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon looks at photos of former concentration camp inmates at Dachau near Munich during visit to Germany yesterday.

Allon Goes to Bonn After Visiting Dachau

BONN, Feb. 26 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon arrived in Bonn today for three days of talks on the Middle East, and declared: "I feel I am among friends."

The West German government, stressing its impartial role in the Arab-Israeli conflict, intends to re-emphasize its "good and normal relations," rather than special ties of the past with the Jewish state, government sources said.

Mr. Allon flew to Bonn from Munich on a West German government plane. Earlier today he visited the Dachau concentration camp memorial near Munich.

He was greeted at Bonn airport by Foreign Minister Hans-

Dietrich Genscher, his chief discussion partner during the bilateral talks.

Mr. Allon, who is deputy premier, is the highest-ranking Israeli to visit here since then Foreign Minister Abba Eban came in February, 1970. No Israeli premier has visited West Germany while in office.

In an airport statement, Mr. Allon said he felt his visit would gain West German understanding "for Israel's problems and needs." "I am sure the visit will be an example and further contribution in Israeli and West German relations," he said.

Trade relations and West German aid for Israel will also be discussed in his talks.

Later, at a dinner given by Mr. Genscher, Mr. Allon said that he was "unaware of any problems" between his country and the Arab world that could not be solved through negotiations.

"The current situation makes possible a positive solution" of the problems in the Middle East, including the necessity of finding "an expression of the identity of the Palestinians," he said.

On a less optimistic note, he told the newspaper Die Welt that Israel does not place any value on guarantees of safety from the United States or the Soviet Union.

He said: "Guarantees of a third party can never be a substitute for keeping our own borders secure. In the event of war, the guaranteeing powers would spend the first few days quibbling about who started the conflict."

Mr. Genscher told Mr. Allon at the dinner that West Germany

supported the United Nations Security Council resolution calling on Israel to relinquish Arab territory occupied in the 1967 conflict. But he stressed that West Germany affirmed Israel's "right to life and existence."

At Dachau, escorted by a strong contingent of security guards, Mr. Allon first inspected the museum into which the former concentration camp's main administrative buildings were converted about 10 years ago.

Wreaths Laid

Mr. Allon laid a wreath of red carnations at the international monument and one in white at the Jewish memorial before entering the candle-lit site for prayers with a rabbi.

He ended his tour of the former concentration camp with a visit to the remains of the crematorium.

Mr. Allon told newsmen who accompanied him that he was happy to have a chance to honor the remains of martyrs at Dachau.

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On Minimum Range of Oil Prices 18-Nation Energy Agency Nearing Accord

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 26 (NYT)—The 18-member International Energy Agency is nearing agreement on a broad series of energy proposals that should enable it to present a common front at the producer-consumer preparatory energy conference.

One part of the emerging agreement would fix an oil-price minimum range of around \$5-\$8 a barrel to protect energy investments if the world oil price broke to levels under the present \$10-\$11 range.

A minimum price range, as is now being discussed, would make it easier for many of the IEA countries to accept the idea of an oil-price floor raised by the United States earlier this month.

In general, nonoil-producing agency members are arguing to set the price as low as possible—around \$6—to take advantage of any falling costs, while oil-producing members, such as the United States and Canada, want a higher minimum—at least \$8—to protect themselves so they can go ahead with expensive new research and development.

Related Issues

The IEA countries—which will meet here March 6-7—also are trying to reach agreement on two related issues prior to the consumer-producer meeting. They are: Establishment of a "synthetic fuels consortium" to share technology and funds for development of nonfossil fuels and a research and development program for long-term cooperation.

Because of the diversity of interests among the 18 countries involved, reaching agreement on most questions is long and difficult.

But agency sources report that the outlines of the programs already are taking shape.

One subject being debated that has less chance of agreement is that of future supply. The United States has proposed that the IEA countries establish long-term oil supply commitments among themselves. This proposal so far has won little sympathy from producing members such as Canada, reluctant to make long-term promises on supply.

The IEA is expected to be far enough along on all proposals, except supply, to give the green light next week to the French government, which is waiting to send out invitations to both consumers and producers for the preparatory meeting on energy.

Members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries on the French list are expected to give approval to the preparatory conference during their summit meeting in Algiers next week.

Though both sides agree that it is time consumers and producers sat down to talk over their differences, the French have had difficulties getting the go-ahead. Technically, there still is no formal agreement either on the list of participants or on the agenda for the meeting.

The delay has made it possible that the consumer-producer conference will be put off from March, as had been expected, to April.

Among the IEA countries, the United States has been the principal thorn in the French side, refusing to give its go-ahead until the IEA agreed on the points listed above. But there are other

problems. Canada, for example, has expressed unhappiness about being left off the French list, feeling that it is the only industrial Western producer nation not included.

The list is made up of the United States, Japan and the European Economic Community for the consumers; Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Algeria for the producers; and Zaire, India and Brazil for the developing countries.

There also is disagreement over whether the IEA will be able to have its own representative at the meeting, to speak for the agency. Through such a presence, those IEA nations not invited by the French—such as Canada, Spain, Turkey, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden—would have a voice.

The French, however, have not so far approved the idea of an IEA representative at the meeting. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagesque refers to it as a "psychological problem."

On the other side, Algeria has been lining up support for transforming the oil meeting into one dealing with what it calls the "new world economic order." Such an expanded meeting would discuss the world prices of raw materials and try to develop relations between industrial and developing nations for years to come.

The French have said that energy should have the priority at the preparatory meeting, but that any nation would be free to bring up whatever it wanted to put on the agenda of the full conference, which is expected to be held sometime during the summer.

Regulations of Arab Boycott Against Israel Are Detailed

(Continued from Page 1) goods that border communities need, to see if shipments to those places are appreciably larger and give rise to a presumption of smuggling to Israel.

Firms, Actors

The regulations also place restrictions on films, actors and motion-picture companies deemed to be pro-Israel or defamatory of Arabs. The regulations list various tests to determine if an actor is what the Arabs regard as a Zionist sympathizer. The criteria include fund-raising for Israel, giving funds to Israel, refusing to contribute to Arab charities, performing in Israel and refusing to do so in Arab countries.

The regulations express concern about films that distort Arab history and religious tradition or that are perceived as pro-Israel propaganda. Such films are to be banned from Arab states.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations released today, at a hearing, a 1970 version of the list that contained the names of 1,500 U.S. companies and financial institutions.

[Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, made public a 1970 Saudi blacklist. It included such industrial giants as the Ford Motor Co. and Xerox Corp., the AP reported.]

[Harold Saunders, a deputy assistant secretary of state, confirmed that he supplied the list to Sen. Church, the chairman of the subcommittee. He said other Arab nations have their own boycott lists.]

[Mr. Saunders told the subcommittee that it has been U.S. government policy for years to oppose both the Arab boycott of Israel and the associated secondary boycott of foreign firms which have certain close business relations with Israel," the AP said.]

[He said the State Department has not published the blacklist because doing so might give it official recognition.]

The subcommittee today heard sworn testimony from an official of the Army Corps of Engineers to the effect that Saudi Arabia has adhered to the boycott in its business dealings with foreign companies.

The hearings and disclosure of the contents of the regulations are expected to add fuel to a developing controversy in the United States and abroad about Arab boycott practices. There were these developments in the capital:

• Gerald Parsky, an assistant secretary of the Treasury, said: "We have not had any evidence" that Saudi Arabia, or U.S. companies doing business with Saudi Arabia, have discriminated against U.S. companies on the ground that the companies do substantial business with Israel or have investments there.

• Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., said that his application to the Saudi Embassy here for a visa, so that he could visit Saudi Arabia with the House Armed Services Committee, was initially rejected on the ground that he is Jewish. Rep. Waxman said that the explanation was given to an assistant of his at the Saudi Embassy. He said the embassy later granted the visa after the State Department intervened, and he participated in the visit earlier this month.

Mr. Parsky said the boycott was not on the formal agenda of the first meeting of the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Joint Economic Commission, which was to hold its first meeting at the Treasury today. Mr. Parsky said in response to questions that American officials would express "concern" about the boycott to the Saudis in informal talks.

Boycott List Modified

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Arab Boycott Office today placed three more firms on its blacklist, removed four from its reviewed documents from 12 companies which claim that they have no agreements with Israel and should not be added to the blacklist.

Commissioner General Mohammed Mahgoub said the three firms added to the list at the boycott office meeting here were the Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft of Austria, Petros Ltd. Shipping of Cyprus and System Abstracts of Denmark, which produces canned fruits.

The four firms taken off the list were Engins Makra, a French weapons manufacturer, Geralec Containers and the Dyco Corp. of the United States, and the Wallem Co. of Thailand.

Equal Retirement Age

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Tokyo high court today upheld a lower court decision barring companies from setting lower mandatory retirement ages for women than for men.

Sikorsky Firm to Train Iranians To Fly Minesweeping Copters

STRAITFORD, Conn. Feb. 26 (AP)—Sikorsky Aircraft Corp. will train 55 Iranian soldiers to fly and maintain six minesweeping helicopters being sold to Iran, a company spokesman said today.

The company is negotiating for space for the 40 enlisted men and 15 officers at the nearby University of Bridgeport. The training will begin May 1 and last about a year.

Sikorsky, a division of United Aircraft Corp., has sold helicopters to and trained crews from Israel, Spain, West Germany and other foreign countries in the past.

The spokesman said the contract was arranged through the U.S. Navy, which uses the RH-53 twin-engine helicopter. The spokesman said the soldiers are believed to be taking language and basic aeronautics at an American military base.

Ford Renews Call for Aid

(Continued from Page 1) hoped to launch a drive to reopen the river. The other was lost earlier.

However, U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean insisted that the military situation was "grim but not desperate."

"If they fail, it is not because they lack the will but because we have deprived them of the means," he said, in support of the Ford administration's aid request.

A U.S.-financed 12-day supplementary airlift of ammunition, with three DC-8 cargo jets hauling in 45 tons in up to 10 flights a day, ended today. The same planes were to start hauling in rice from Saigon tomorrow.

Fighting in Delta

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (AP)—North and South Vietnamese forces battled today in the Mekong Delta, 120 miles southwest of Saigon, for the third consecutive day. The military command claimed 30 North Vietnamese were killed and that the South Vietnamese suffered 30 wounded.

Many of the North Vietnamese were said to have been killed by air artillery strikes.

The command said the clash occurred yesterday near the city of Rach Gia and that government infantrymen also discovered an arms cache containing nearly 120 assorted weapons in the same general area.

Al Ahram Asks Aid for UNESCO

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Charging the United States and others with "financial blackmail," the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram yesterday appealed to Arab states to take immediate action to make up contributions lost by the UN Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.

The U.S. contribution, representing one-fourth of UNESCO's annual budget, was suspended after the UN group passed an Arab-sponsored resolution excluding Israel from a regional grouping because of alleged mutilation of historic sites in Jerusalem.

Al Ahram said that some UNESCO officials want to repeal the resolution "to save the organization from its financial troubles." "This is unreasonable because financial blackmail cannot justify backtracking," it said.

Their best hope, officials recognize, is to supplement technology with incentives to increase labor productivity.

Thus, over the next five-year planning period ending in 1980, Ivan Leonov, director of the Berdsky state collective farm here, estimates he will need to invest 9 million rubles (\$12.6 million) evenly divided between material improvements for workers and upgrading the farm itself.

He says better irrigation is essential to meet basic targets for grain production, the staple crop, while the workers' interests are in housing, consumer items and social services. Siberian farmers are of necessity a hardy people with simple tastes, but they, too, want better schools and medical facilities.

There is a major effort under way throughout the Soviet Union to improve agricultural output, in part by making life easier for the farmers. Official figures show that 60 per cent more money was spent on agriculture during the five-year plan ending this year than in the last one.

But Siberia, because of its extreme climate and enormous distances, poses special challenges.

One of the biggest failings in Soviet agriculture is its distribution system. To assure adequate

Life Changing Faster for Siberian Farmers

By Peter Onos

ISKITIM, U.S.S.R., Feb. 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union's determined effort to turn Siberia into a vast industrial and energy empire is also changing the rustic lives of many of the region's farmers.

The little stove-heated log huts with gaily decorated window frames that they and their ancestors have lived in for centuries are gradually being replaced by clinker-block houses with gas and electricity.

Jeep buses, trucks and tractors are overtaking horse-drawn sleds that long were the main means of transportation. And to attract workers in certain categories, officials here are offering four-story apartments of city standards.

As an extra inducement in outlying areas, they promise each family its own cow.

If Siberia is ever to become as highly developed as the authorities think it can be, these rural collectives must play the important role of feeding a population with ever-increasing demands. They will always face the formidable natural problems of long periods of deep frosts and droughts in the short growing season.

Incentives Needed

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One of the biggest failings in Soviet agriculture is its distribution system. To assure adequate

stocks for Siberian cities, where shortages of fresh food are now common, officials evidently hope to shorten the supply line as much as possible. Increased production at Berdsky, for example, is sure to benefit Novosibirsk, with over a million residents, some 60 miles away.

Still Primitive

As it is, conditions at this farm are still in some ways strikingly primitive. Many houses, even some of the newest ones, are lacking in hot water and plumbing. A trip to the outhouse on a night when the temperature hits 25 degrees below zero can hardly be pleasant.

But even the humblest cabins have electricity now and televisions are in nearly every one, providing a window on the world that was inconceivable for farmers only a decade ago.

The best available facilities are in the more than 600 apartments that have been constructed over the past five years and now house many of the farm's 3,000 residents. These multi-story buildings share the common Soviet shortcomings in construction techniques that make them quickly look shabby, but they are supplied with all modern conveniences except telephones.

The design of Siberian buildings requires unusually thick walls and double windows. Aside from these refinements, however, the houses are modern.

There is no extra space in the apartment. Even the kitchen has a bed in it. But the Hodshtskys have a piano, a radio, a record player and a television. They have a small refrigerator and a double-burner gas stove.

Living Better

While it may not have been accidental that this relatively prosperous family was alerted to these foreign guests, the fact is that these people, at least as living far better than the rest of the farm.

The "single-story" wooden houses going up in the outskirts settlements of the farm are divided into two three-room apartments with about 200 square feet of space in each. Mr. Leonov said that it costs 17,000 rubles (\$23,000) to put up a house and the tenants pay rent of 15 rubles (\$20.25) a month.

(The average farmworker's salary is 150 rubles (\$202.50) a month, the national norm for laborers. Virtually all women are employed on the farm.)

A shopping center is under recent addition to the farm. It is modest, consisting of a food store, a dry-goods store and a cafe, but previously, any shopping had to be done in the neighboring town. Movies are shown twice daily in a "House of Culture," which also has a library of 30,000 books.

The dry-goods store mainly carries the essentials Siberian workers need for warmth—thick padded jackets, sweaters, and plain utensils. There are also some consumer items like soap, meat and a bicycle or two.

By Western standards, life is very basic in the Siberian farm land, though, each family has a

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INNER—Mayor Richard Daley and wife after victory.

virtually Assured of 6th Term

Mayor Daley Easily Defeats Others in Chicago Primary

By William E. Farrell

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Mayor Richard Daley, the last of the big-city Democratic bosses, beat three primary opponents yesterday in his bid for a sixth four-year term as mayor of the nation's second largest city.

The victory means Mr. Daley, 52, is virtually assured of re-

L.A. Gives Up Ehrlichman Perjury Trial

By William Farr

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—Los Angeles County's district attorney Joseph Busch, decided yesterday to drop the prosecution of former presidential adviser John Ehrlichman on charges that he had lied to the county grand jury about the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

In explanation of his decision to dismiss the perjury charge, Mr. Busch said:

"I feel that it is in the best interests of justice and fairness to drop the case. The trial here in view of Ehrlichman's conviction and sentencing in two Washington, D.C. cases."

Ehrlichman, former chief domestic adviser at the White House, has already been convicted in federal court in the district of Columbia in connection with the burglary at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding.

His conviction was for both conspiracy to violate Dr. Fielding's rights and for lying to a grand jury about his involvement in the break-in.

Cover-up Trial
He again was convicted in a Washington federal court for a Watergate cover-up along with three other Nixon aides.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Ehrlichman to a 1-3 to 8-year prison term for a cover-up conviction.

Judge Sirica said that sentence is to run concurrently with Ehrlichman's 20-month to five-year sentence in the Ellsberg case.

"To prosecute Ehrlichman again would be a redundancy, particularly since he was convicted back there in connection with the break-in at Dr. Fielding's office," Mr. Busch said.

The perjury charge filed by Mr. Busch against Ehrlichman stemmed from his June 8, 1973, appearance before the county and jury when he denied having any knowledge of the break-in until after it occurred.

© Los Angeles Times

Firm Is Fined \$200 for Spill Of Fish Oil

BOSTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The New England regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency announced a \$200 fine today against Eastern Oil Products because of an oil spill—cod liver oil.

The fine was assessed against the company by the Coast Guard for a spill of unknown quantity that took place last July 16 in the Sagus River.

The EPA said that the oil entered the river from company facilities and created a yellow-white foam on the water and an oily film along the bank. The company, which manufactures oils for the tanning industry, said that there may have been a pipeline leak.

Shifted to Another Hospital

Rep. Mills Will Not Return To Congress, Associate Says

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., the former chief of the House Ways and Means Committee, will never return to his congressional duties, a close associate said yesterday.

Rep. Mills, hospitalized on and off since Dec. 3 for what he has said is alcoholism, was released from Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland yesterday and transferred to another hospital "outside the Washington area."

Although the close associate of Mr. Mills would not elucidate as to why the congressman would never return, a Louisiana associate who also now doubted that Mr. Mills could return said that alcoholism was not his only ailment.

Rep. Mills' office issued the following statement:

"Congressman Wilbur D. Mills has been told by his doctors that he is able to return to work and have advised additional medical treatment at a facility outside the Washington area for a continuation of the treatment he had been receiving at Bethesda Naval Hospital."

Name Undisclosed

"Mr. Mills has today entered that facility and the doctors have asked that, in order to speed the congressman's return to work, the name of the facility not be disclosed so that he may rest and receive expert care."

"Mr. Mills intends to remain at the facility as long as his doctors wish and does not plan to make any additional statements until he is released."

A spokesman at Mr. Mills' office said that "those of us who work for and with Mr. Mills are proceeding under the assumption that he will return to Congress when his doctors allow him."

Aides also denied a report in Newsweek magazine that he was drinking heavily because he was drinking heavily again.

The Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock said yesterday that "the hospital specializes in the treatment of alcoholism." The newspaper also said that the form of treatment there will be "both medical and psychological."

While Hospitalized

Mr. Mills' wife, Polly, also was hospitalized recently. She underwent exploratory surgery and has now been released. She plans to go soon to Arkansas to continue her cooperation, then join her husband at the hospital.

Mr. Mills' private life and professional career have been buffeted since 1972, when he campaigned for the Democratic presidential nomination and made a dismal showing. He began drinking heavily then, he said in a statement in December when he declared himself an alcoholic. He had become publicly involved

with a strip dancer, Annabell Battistella.

He earlier had suffered a serious disc problem and underwent back surgery. Following that, he was hospitalized after fracturing a rib and having trouble breathing.

A congressman for 36 years and chairman of the committee that writes the nation's tax laws for 16, he entered the hospital Dec. 3 after winning re-election to his ninth term in Congress.

Opposing unilateral cuts in his 185,000-man force, Gen. Davison maintained that Soviet objectives in Europe had not changed.

"The Soviet Union still desires to be the politically predominant power on the European continent," Gen. Davison said in an interview. "It would very much like to see the United States presence removed from Europe."

Were this to occur, he said, "we would see an evolution of political and economic policy in Western Europe that would gradually tilt the capitals of Western Europe in the direction of Moscow."

Realities of the Situation
The general, 57, who will retire from the service in June, said that while those in Congress would like to see U.S. troop strength abroad cut by up to half were "men of very good intent, I think that perhaps their vision has been a little bit obscured by the fog of détente, which sometimes prevents us from perceiving what the international realities are."

Gen. Davison added that he was not against détente itself. "All I'm saying is that we mustn't allow détente to cause us to lose our objectivity and our understanding of what the realities are in the international situation. You see, the Soviet Union finds nothing contradictory in increasing the strength of its military forces at the same time that it advocates a policy of détente."

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U.S. General in Europe Fears Détente May 'Fog' Congress

Gen. Michael Davison, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe (USAREUR), warned today of a Soviet military buildup and said that congressional troop-cut advocates should not be blinded by "the fog of détente."

Gen. Davison argued against the expectation that the European allies of the United States, especially the West Germans, should fill the gap created by a pullback of U.S. forces.

West Germany, he said, has all 12 of its divisions committed to NATO, while the United States has assigned only 4 1/3 divisions to it.

"It would appear very difficult for the Germans to increase their commitment... both domestically and vis-à-vis the East," he said.

Gen. Davison said that he was not against détente itself. "All I'm saying is that we mustn't allow détente to cause us to lose our objectivity and our understanding of what the realities are in the international situation. You see, the Soviet Union finds nothing contradictory in increasing the strength of its military forces at the same time that it advocates a policy of détente."

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Criticizes Slowness of Legislators

Ford Prods Congress on Tax-Cut Action

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Declaring that "the country has been the loser" because of congressional slowness, President Ford prodded the House and Senate today to act promptly on tax-cut legislation.

"We need a stimulant now and I hope Congress will realize the urgency of the need for action," Mr. Ford said at a news conference.

The President was in Florida to promote his energy and economic proposals. In response to questions, Mr. Ford said that:

• He is "willing to cooperate" with Congress in developing a compromise energy program, but also declared that "I intend to keep the pressure on" because, at present, there is no viable alternative to his own proposals.

• Negotiations have been under way with unspecified nations on a "minimum or floor price" on oil. He did not elaborate on the negotiations, but said he was seeking a reasonable minimum price to stimulate additional domestic production of oil and natural gas.

• He is opposed to suggestions that the nation's oil industry be nationalized. "I don't think nationalization of any industry... is in our best interest nor do I think government monopoly in any industry is in our best interest," he said.

• He expects the rise in U.S. unemployment to ease in the third quarter of this year. "Most experts agree that we are bottoming out," Mr. Ford said. He said there is little he can do to ease the problem without congressional action.

The President, as he has done repeatedly in his trips across the country, chided Congress for failing to enact a tax cut.

He said that, at its current pace, Congress might not complete work on tax-cut legislation until June. "I think that is very ill-advised and extremely serious," he said of that possibility.

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U.S. 'Retired' in Costa Rica Accused of Privilege Abuse

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 26 (UPI)—During the last decade, 300 or so retired Americans have come to enjoy the warm weather, friendly atmosphere and generous tax breaks offered by this tiny Central American republic.

But because many have been illegally working in commerce and real estate, there is growing resentment here at the privileges they enjoy. As a result, there are plans in the Costa Rican Congress to change the law on the retired to reduce their privileges and insure that they are not working.

"The current law discriminates against Costa Ricans

U.S. as Arms Supplier

With the emergence of the United States as chief supplier of weapons and military training aid in the Persian Gulf—not to mention the dubious decision to lift the embargo on arms to Pakistan—insistent questions are being raised about American policy toward the entire area in general and toward the booming international arms trade in particular.

In the past year, the United States has sold about \$5 billion in arms and training services to Iran and Saudi Arabia, the two major rivals in the Persian Gulf area, and small amounts to Kuwait and Oman. The \$4 billion of arms sales to Iran, on top of \$2 billion the year before, dwarfs the \$1.5 billion of arms grants to Israel during and after the October, 1973, war. It has helped to stimulate the new Saudi Arabian military effort, which now finds the United States arming the chief petroleum producer of the oil cartel—against which the Ford administration has refused to exclude military action in the event of economic "strangulation" of the West.

The Saudi arms sales and military training deals could be considered as putting the United States on both sides of the Arab-Israeli arms race as well as that in the Persian Gulf—perhaps increasing the need for arms aid to Israel to maintain a military balance in the Middle East. Although distant from the Arab-Israeli battlefields of the past, Saudi Arabia has sent symbolic troop units to the area and is a major financier—along with Moscow—of the extensive military efforts of Egypt, Syria and, perhaps indirectly, the Palestinian guerrillas. Other "nonbattlefield" Arab countries, such as Libya, have transferred arms purchases to Egypt after pledging not to do so.

Similarly, the decision to allow export of lethal arms to both Pakistan and India—however enhanced it may be judicially—is in fact a stimulus to the arms race in the subcontinent, an exacerbation of Indian-Pakistani relations, a blow to American relations with India and new evidence of the "tilt" toward Pakistan.

The Persian Gulf, however, is the fundamental problem now, since the new large-scale American role as arms merchant has its origin there. What remains unclear is

the threat against which Iran is being so heavily armed and why the Shah is being sold some of America's most sophisticated weapons such as the Navy's F-14 jet fighters, simultaneously with its introduction into the American armed forces. This is far from the hand-me-down arms trade the world has known in the past.

Soviet arms sales to Iraq undoubtedly have something to do with the Shah's decision to build up Iran's military forces. But the size of the Iranian effort vastly exceeds that of Iraq and appears primarily to reflect the grandiose ambitions of the Shah, who has talked openly of reviving the glory of Persia's ancient empire. Is this something Washington can safely ignore?

It can be argued that American refusal to sell weapons would not restrain the Persian Gulf arms race and would merely leave Iran and Saudi Arabia to turn for arms to France, Britain and even—unlikely as this is for conservative monarchies—to the Soviet Union. Arms sales abroad also help the Pentagon to keep important production lines open and to reduce the unit cost of its own purchases. But does this justify the apparently unrestrained size of the Persian Gulf deals or the substantial involvement of American personnel on the ground, in the training of technicians and combat units? Technical assistance and training contracts with Iran and Saudi Arabia total \$676 million, as compared with \$51 million with 32 other countries around the world.

In the past, American civilian contractors have been brought in primarily to teach foreigners how to operate and maintain the equipment they sell. But the recent \$77-million contract to Vinnell Corp. for training four battalions of the Saudi National Guard would introduce American civilians for the first time to train substantial combat units of a foreign nation.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has proposed a six-month moratorium on arms sales to Persian Gulf states—including arms already contracted for, unless Congress approves a presidential policy statement justifying such sales. With or without such legislation, there is urgent need for a fundamental reassessment by administration and Congress together of the arms and other policies upon which the United States is now embarked in the Persian Gulf area.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Despair of Cambodia

For nearly five years since the United States and South Vietnam sent their armies into Cambodia in pursuit of North Vietnamese forces finding "sanctuary" there, the people of that once peaceful land have known only grief. Ill-governed by their capital, ill-served by their supposed friends outside, the Cambodians have lived a nightmare, pawns of a grand strategy not of their making.

The government of President Lon Nol has been no better in making war than it was in making peace with the various insurgent factions, who are now shelling the besieged capital city of Phnom Penh. President Ford warns that the non-Communist regime may be "forced, within weeks, to surrender."

Such warnings are linked to a request for another \$222 million in military aid, largely ammunition, to help fend off rebel advances. If a relatively small amount of money was all that stood in the way of a negotiated peace or the survival of a non-Communist Cambodia, then no one would begrudge the request. But despite all the weary talk of

"commitments" which merely perpetuates past errors, the administration offers no real prospect for a settlement. Even if new war materiel enabled Lon Nol's forces to transform the threat of rout into mere stalemate, negotiations for a truce would become nothing more than "a possibility," according to State Department testimony before skeptical senators.

It has all been heard before. The day after former President Nixon declared peace with honor in Southeast Asia, Henry Kissinger stated, "It is our expectation that a de facto cease-fire will come into being" in Cambodia. That was on Jan. 24, 1973.

The extension of the Vietnam war into Cambodia has been an unqualified disaster from the start, for the United States and for the people of Cambodia. No last-minute pleas for just a few more artillery shells can shift responsibility for a misguided military adventure; no "success" in achieving stalemate can redeem a tragic foreign policy blunder.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Atlantic Comradeship

Whatever the economic compulsion, when Prime Minister Wilson offers the Russians billions in credit that they were unable to obtain from Washington, he is obviously acting outside the scope of any agreed Western plan for dealing with Moscow and is giving the Russians an open invitation to play Europe off against America, West Germany against Britain, and so on. And he is providing them unilaterally with a service free of political charge, when coordinated action might have realized a political price for the same performance.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Oil War: Tide Shifts

The balance of forces has changed in the oil war. The consuming countries are no longer passive, the producing countries no longer can dictate their terms. The oil sheikhs and colonels are lowering their prices, and their tone also. Despite Algerian reticence it is now certain that the famous

oil summit proposed by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing can take place before the summer with good chances of reaching a balanced agreement. In a few months' time, the whole picture has changed.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Plot in Greek Army

The discovery of a new conspiracy in the Greek Army is bound to sharpen the controversy in Greece over the government's attitude towards the former collaborators and associates of the dictatorship. The opposition, which has been clamoring for a more thorough purge of the administration generally, but especially of the armed forces, will react with cries of "We told you so." But no doubt the government will argue that its success in forestalling the plot shows that its claims to be in full control of the situation were correct, while the existence of such a plot shows that the caution with which it has handled the armed forces was necessary.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 27, 1900

BERLIN—The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" today contains a semi-official communication regarding German officers in the Transvaal service. It declares that this can refer to no officer in active service in the German Army. It is, however, clear that the German authorities could do nothing to hinder officers who are no longer under command from proceeding to South Africa and joining the Boer forces.

Fifty Years Ago

February 27, 1925

NEW YORK—According to reports reaching here today from Los Angeles, bitter competition among film producers to sign up Gloria Swanson, motion picture star, who has just married the Marquis de la Falaise de la Courade in Paris, has led Famous Players, with whom she is now under contract, to raise her salary from \$7,500 a week to \$17,500 a week, or \$910,000 a year, one of the highest salaries ever paid an actress.



Kissinger's 'Threats' of Resignation

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Recent reports about his possible resignation, Mr. Kissinger says, are really a "permanent" story which appears every year—but he also explains that the length of his service should depend on the period during which he "can be useful." Some of his congressional critics take even this remark as a threat of resignation, as a warning that if they keep making it difficult for him to be "useful," he will go.

They regard this as blackmail, designed to extract from Congress the funds it has denied him—whether for credits to Russia, aid to Turkey, arms for Cambodia and Vietnam. Kissinger certainly maintains that without such funds his foreign policy cannot be fully effective. His critics retort that his threat of resignation is itself a tool of policy, and they point to his frequent use of it as recounted in a new book which is rapidly becoming the talk of Washington.

"When do you think I should leave?" Kissinger asked William Safire, the Nixon speech writer whose book, "An Inside View of the Pre-Watergate White House," is being studied by political analysts for old clues to new puzzles. He had been repeatedly deserted by the White House staff, Kissinger complained, and now they were again plotting against him. "I've been on the high wire doing a somersault for four years now, and I'd like to get out before I break my neck."

To the rest of the world, this might have seemed to be the moment of Kissinger's greatest triumph—the day the Vietnam peace agreement was signed. But just then he was telling White House insiders that he was giving himself only another six months in office. Why? Kissinger told Safire that "the esteemed colleagues were attempting to do him in." He was using Safire to pass back the message that he would rather resign than put up with the Haldeman-inspired plot.

Furious

On another occasion, "furious at what he regarded as a State Department plot to get him," he summoned Safire to tell him: "You and Haldeman don't think I'm serious about it, but I mean it. . . . I cannot stay under these circumstances." The message this time was that "if [former Secretary of State William] Rogers doesn't buckle under, I'll go." The matter was smoothed over, and he didn't go—then, or on the other occasions when he used the resignation threat.

Kissinger, Safire maintains, jockeyed for power and used everyone he could to suit his ends. His power was an amalgam of the reach of his mind, and the power bestowed upon him by the President, "and to lose even the appearance of power" weakened his ability to perform. In many ways the power struggles Safire describes are reminiscent of Kremlin—or Byzantine—politics. Safire intends this as a condemnation of Kissinger, but to the extent the description is true, it is primarily a condemnation of the system.

Where Safire's book will prove particularly useful to some students of political analysis is in showing how the tools of Kremlinology are applicable to Washington. In Moscow the absence of a Kremlin "insider" comparable to Safire from certain public occasions would immediately be noted as politically significant. In Washington, Safire's absence from Tricia Nixon's wedding was noted in the society pages of the papers. In fact, this was the time when Nixon was displeased with the "liberal" political advice pressed on him by Safire and Leonard Garment, the White House mad scientist, and was making his displeasure known by "freezing" them out of his presence as well as Tricia's wedding.

Kremlinology works because the Communist leaders control not only what the press says, but how it says it. When Nixon was in Peking, a girl came up to Premier Chou for the next day's newspapers—and there he was, rearranging the front page. Rogers recalled later, "I'd like," Nixon commented, "to rearrange a front

page now and then." He couldn't quite do that—but he could provide other Washingtonological clues.

Subtle Nuance

He signaled his readiness for a rapprochement with China by a subtle nuance in his first state-of-the-world message, but he was confident that the press would miss it, because it is "quite unsophisticated" and "picks up only the hot news." He was right then—but more and more news analysts find themselves applying the tools of Kremlinology to the Washington scene.

When words are used as carefully as Kissinger uses them, whether to draw up a state-of-the-world message, or to deny any intention of resigning—while hinting that he might do just that if his "usefulness" is damaged by his foes—public statements may sometimes reveal more than the private confidences of leading officials.

Safire's book provides invaluable insights into the workings of the Nixon White House, and into the way it used words. A master wordmonger himself, he offers a key to those who want to learn to read between the lines of any administration's statements—so long as it is an administration that weighs its words.

But for those who would seek a broader understanding of how Safire's accounts of foreign-policy moves fit into the framework of

decision-making, there is a necessary companion book in Morton Halperin's "Bureaucratic Politics and Foreign Policy," recently published by the Brookings Institution. Safire believes that Kissinger is responsible for the wiretap placed on his telephone, and concedes that this "colors what I write about Kissinger."

He sees Kissinger as a "mari-onette" of Nixon's. To Halperin, the president almost always determines the general direction, but he does not act alone. The "rules of the game" which Halperin has distilled from all the available records of the postwar presidents' relations with their advisers is a modern Machiavellian handbook on political manipulation.

No president who wants to control his advisers, and no adviser who wants to influence his president, can fail to read this book. But those who want to understand how the great decisions affecting foreign policy are made in Washington, under any administration, will find in Halperin a guide to the conflicting interests, and to the interplay of forces, which has something to teach us about bureaucratic politics everywhere—even in the Kremlin.

A Myth

The notion that the president can simply order compliance with his foreign policy and expect his officials to abide by it is shown

by Halperin to be a myth. He has to urge, persuade, cajole, manipulate. This is a lesson that Moscow must learn, just as Washington must learn that an order from Brezhnev does not necessarily mean that the bureaucrats will carry out the policy—although they might pretend to do so, in both countries.

An assessment of Kissinger's grand design will have to await the judgment of history, but there is no doubt that, measured against the yardstick of Halperin's book, he has bent the bureaucracy to his will—or to his president's will—more successfully, more effectively, than anyone who had ever attempted a similar task. At the time he has accomplished a virtual revolution in American foreign policy. The hostility and the bitterness which all this was bound to arouse, the plots and counterplots, the intrigues and power struggles, may yet lead to his fall, especially when they are combined with the growing challenge to the political concepts underlying his actions.

His struggles with Rogers, he told Safire, were "like the Arabs and the Israelis. I'll win all the battles, and he'll win the war. He only has to beat me once." One wrong step, he said on another occasion, and he was finished—all the vultures would eat him up. Or would they? Kissinger is given to moods of black despair about the world, as well as himself, but he is still here—and Rogers isn't.

The Spirit of George Wallace

By James Reston

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. George Wallace sits at his desk here in the gleaming white capitol of Alabama these days and proclaims his fitness to run again for the presidency of the United States in 1976.

He seems more composed now. He talks more philosophically about life and death, and discusses with the utmost candor the problem of living as "a paraplegic," but the old combative ambition is still alive, and whatever you think of his politics, his spirit is magnificent.

Some people are crippled at one end, he says, referring to himself, but others around Washington seem to be crippled at the top. So, he insists, "I'm not ruling myself out of anything." Not out of the primaries, not out of the Democratic nomination, not even out of running on as a dependent ticket. No decision yet, no commitments, but no resignations either.

Not Embarrassed

No question seems to embarrass him. The American people were deceived by Franklin Roosevelt's private doctors about the condition of Roosevelt's health before the 1944 presidential election, but they will want an independent judgement on the health of their candidates in 1976. Would he be willing to submit to the examination of an outside panel of doctors if the other candidates did the same?

"I'd be happy to do that," he replies, though doctors, he adds, give you as many different answers as economists. Look, he says, if he ran when he wasn't able to do the job, he'd be "a fraud." It wouldn't be fair to the country or to "my family."

And besides, doctors love America like everybody else and they wouldn't encourage him to run unless he was up to it.

A lot of people ruled him out for the presidency in the past, he said, on the ground that he was a "racist." Then even many people who believed in his policies didn't vote for him because they thought he couldn't win. Now other candidates were running on the tax and law and order programs he put forward in 1968 and 1972, but the new argument against him was that he was crippled and couldn't stand the strain.

He expected this, he said, but it wasn't true. Actually, he insisted, he was doing more ex-

ecutive work for the State of Alabama than before he was shot. He didn't have to do so many unnecessary ceremonial duties now. He worked all morning at home, exercising, doing work by telephone, and then stayed at his desk from about 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Worried in Past

He has worried sometimes in the past, he said, when his operations didn't go quite right, and there was some bleeding that had to be cauterized, but he was not in pain now, and he had never really been depressed mentally. He had been sustained by his family, his friends and tens of thousands of people who had stuck with him and prayed for him.

"I don't think they were thinking mainly about me," he observed, "but probably about all the other people in the world who were in trouble." They don't know where he is, he said, but he knew him, and they wrote and tried to cheer him up.

He was asked about his religion. Did he feel that he had been "spared" for some larger purpose? No, he said, he didn't think about himself that way. We were all put into the world for some purpose, he added, and often didn't fulfill it. Everybody had his own individual purposes, and his purpose was to serve his own people.

On the 1976 campaign, he said he thought he had more support now than he did in the last presidential election, in the North as well as in the South. He couldn't go into all the primaries, but he mentioned New Hampshire, Florida, Michigan and Pennsylvania as possibilities, and besides, he added, he had done well in 1972 in some states where he scarcely campaigned at all.

He was asked about his recent appearances at Negro churches and his forthcoming meeting at a rally in Alabama with former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. Reporters read too much into this, he said. He had talked in the Negro churches because he was invited, and didn't say anything about it in advance because he didn't want people to think he was "using" the black preachers. He was merely going to introduce Reagan, he said, and had never discussed a third party campaign with Reagan and had no plans to do so.

Wallace said he was worried about the economic recession and hoped President Ford would be able to overcome it, but maybe, he suggested, it would be necessary to find more public service jobs for the hard-core unemployed who were willing to work.

"The message" he had for Washington this time, however, was that it had better begin to pay more attention to the middle class people who were in trouble. They were paying most of the freight for the very rich and the very poor, and they were sick of it and needed somebody to look after their interests.

Canny

He would not say what he would do, or whom he would support if the Democratic convention were deadlocked in 1976 and had to try to reach a compromise among the leaders of the party. Nor would he identify any Democratic candidate he would oppose. He clearly did not like this line of questioning, for it assumed that maybe he wouldn't make it himself, but he left no doubt that he expected to be in on the final decision if he didn't run himself.

In short, he was canny. The Democrats could win in 1976, he said, and carry the South too, if they'd get back in the middle and forget those "pseudo-intellectuals" that ruined things in 1972.

After almost two hours of what was mainly a monologue, always vigorous, shrewd and often poignant, he still seemed strong and vigorous. "You'll be hearing from me," he said.

And we surely will.

Perspective On Death by U.S. Doctor

By Alfred E. Messer

ATLANTA—Two significant Americans died "late" last year—former Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Charles A. Lindbergh. Both were mavericks and pioneers in their own way, and though poles apart politically during their lifetimes, they approached death in similar fashion.

When the senator developed an overwhelming kidney infection, he decided that the use of a kidney dialysis machine, which might have prolonged his life, "When I get to the end of the line, I don't want some kind of machine," he was quoted as saying.

Similarly, the Lone Eagle refused to cling to life by throwing himself to artificial machines as he reached the terminal days of his bout with cancer. Instead, he flew to the quiet island of Maui and prescribed his own simple and dignified funeral.

These reports stirred a memory in me more than two decades old. One midnight during my internship at New York City's Bellevue Hospital, the ambulance brought in an 83-year-old woman who was comatose—more dead than alive. She had a combination of heart, kidney and circulatory failure, as well as a patch of pneumonia in her left lung. Thus, I began intensive treatment—dialysis, supplemental oxygen by nasal catheter, intravenous fluids and antibiotics and suction machine for the pneumonia.

By the time our attending physician arrived for rounds at 8:30 a.m., the woman's condition was as stable as could be expected; now she managed a half-vacant stare when her name was called. The staff physician glanced quickly at her medical chart and said, "She's not going to live." The woman's bedside and I looked at her gently. "You dear old lady," he said, "you wanted so badly to die peacefully and this young doctor wouldn't let you."

Well, 20 years ago, that was what hospital interns were supposed to do. This question about whether a patient had a chance of living or dying hardly entered our minds. Our job was to help anybody and everybody stay alive, no matter how long it was, no matter what. Those were the days when the word "die" at home entered medical records rather than patients' "expired." We never talked much about death except when it came to getting permission for autopsy from next-of-kin.

It's a different world today. No longer as a physician video-taped the personal account of his two battles with cancer, including a last, days alive. Now tape is used to teach medical students about human reactions to impending death, and all the while sales remain brisk of the 1970 book by Elisabeth Kubler-Ross, "On Death and Dying."

There's also a new word in the vocabulary: "coded." It denotes how, like Sen. Morse and Lindbergh, all of us may become personally involved in decisions about life or death.

In almost every hospital these days a highly trained team is on call to resuscitate a patient who has stopped breathing. A signal is flashed, innocently enough, over the hospital loudspeaker, for example, "code blue"—and a location is stipulated. Within seconds, specialists descend, bringing portable oxygen, fluids, surgical and electronic equipment.

Routine Drama

With lightning speed, an airway is inserted in the trachea and the patient is hooked to a breathing machine. Fluids are introduced into a vein in the right arm to make sure kidney function is maintained. If the heart has stopped, an electronic pacer is inserted directly into the heart through a vein in the left arm to promote circulation. During the procedure the drama is of the highest intensity, even though it is routine. (There is about a four-minute lapse between cessation of breathing and the beginning of death of brain cells.)

Who summons the team? That depends on who discovers the patient has stopped breathing—usually the nurse. The larger question is whether the team should always be summoned. If an obstetrical patient suddenly experiences a large clot in her lungs, should the response be different from that accorded an aging grandmother hospitalized with chronic lung disease?

Perhaps we need a new line on the admitting chart: "Should this patient be coded?" After discussion among patient (if able), relatives, physicians and others, the "no" slot could be checked appropriately at the time the patient entered the hospital.

Dr. Alfred E. Messer is a practicing physician. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

News Analysis

Despite Bombs and Bloodshed, Ulster Fades as British Issue

By Richard Eder

HELFEST, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Their general opinion is that it was better for England if this whole island were sunk into the sea; for they have a tradition that every 40 years there must be a rebellion in Ireland.

Jonathan Swift was venting his irritation 250 years ago over what he considered English insensitivity about Ireland. A much more recent quotation would have confirmed him in his displeasure.

"For God's sake bring me a large Scotch! What a bloody awful country! The speaker—at least the phrase has been widely attributed to him—was Reginald Maudling, who was flying back to London in 1970 after his first visit to Belfast as home secretary.

Britain is the central, essential and increasingly relevant figure in the Northern Ireland struggle. It is Britain's only war. It has lost 232 soldiers and had nearly 1,400 wounded. It has spent \$3 billion there in the last five years. Its own cities have been bombed and its own institutions—including civil liberties—strained.

Yes on what Belfast people call "the mainland" there is a surprising lack of interest. In more than two years in Britain this correspondent has never had the place mentioned to him unless he brought it up.

It may be a reluctance to think about something so close and nasty for which there are no obvious solutions, or the sheer confusion of the subject, or both. In any case the widest bit of water on an Englishman's mental horizon is the Irish Sea.

The British government is fully involved, yet there is something of a vacuum around Merlyn Rees, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland. When he speaks in the House of Commons he is heard with respect and indignance. The moment he stops the debate continues briefly and flickers out.

Clearly, this mental detachment cannot last. When it goes it will be replaced not by

greater British interest in the North but by a growing determination to get out.

At present the most immediate British objective is to end the armed operations of the Irish Republican Army Provisionals. The army has had considerable success. Even before the latest cease-fire, IRA bombings and shootings had declined sharply.

The Provisionals are not defeated, but their military capability is reduced. But the harder the army pursues the guerrillas, the more Catholics' doors are battered in by soldiers, the more cars are stopped on Catholic streets, the more Catholic teen-agers are beaten up.

So even an unsuccessful fight gains the Provisionals something. It does not win them the esteem of most Catholics, but it does keep Catholics in a state of anger at Britain and less willing to make political concessions.

At the same time, the bombs make the Protestants more intransigent.

In this sense the latest cease-fire is a triumph for Mr. Rees, especially since he managed it without igniting Protestant suspicions. But it is not peace.

The first British attempt at a settlement, introduced in 1973, provided a constitution that gave some recognition to each major aspiration.

New Effort Coming

The arrangement broke down. The Protestant community suspected Britain of selling them out to the Irish Republic in installments. A Protestant strike, massively supported and policed by paramilitary groups, all but shut the province down.

A new effort is to be made this spring, when there will be an election for a constitutional convention to try to work out a new agreement. With the Protestant delegates in a majority, and united this time on a hard line offering only minimal concessions to power-sharing, success is virtually ruled out.

Britain has promised that it will not accept an arrangement that is not satisfactory to both communities. The convention will be adjourned, probably indefinitely. The talks will continue to govern directly and both sides will begin again to shuffle and reshuffle their stock of half-answers, ultimatums and insufficient compromises until something gives.

It could happen that things will go on much as they are. But Britain, a diminishing force, will not stay indefinitely under such conditions, and the growing urgency in both communities for a resolution makes an indefinite stalemate unlikely.

Protestant 'Ban' on Police
BELFAST, Feb. 26 (AP).—The Ulster Defense Association, the largest of Northern Ireland's private Protestant armies, said today it was banning the police from entering Protestant areas of the province.

The announcement was the latest twist in a dispute over policing Roman Catholic districts of Northern Ireland, where an uneasy truce declared by the IRA has been in effect since Feb. 10.

The UDA said it was setting up its own police force for Protestant areas "until such time as the Royal Ulster Constabulary functions normally and impartially throughout the province."

This refusal to police reluctance to enter Catholic districts, strongholds of the IRA, which at present are patrolled mainly by the British Army.



OOPS—Fireman ponders best way to get Ronnie Kuebler's foot free of revolving door at automat in midtown Manhattan. After trying other methods, he broke glass and pulled the 11-year-old out unharmed.

Australia to Oust Stonehouse Once Immunity as MP Lost

CANBERRA, Feb. 26 (AP).—John Stonehouse, who was said to be mentally ill, will be given three days to get out of Australia once he ceases to be a member of the British Parliament, Immigration Minister Clyde Cameron said today.

Mr. Cameron, speaking in Australia's House of Representatives, said he had instructed his officials to deport Mr. Stonehouse, 48, if he did not leave the country three days after he was stripped of British parliamentary immunity.

Mr. Cameron also disclosed that the Australian Health Department had carried out a psychiatric examination on the runaway Labor member of Parliament and concluded that Mr. Stonehouse had had a mental breakdown.

The health officials had recommended that Mr. Stonehouse not be allowed to live in Australia because "he has failed to satisfy the [health] criteria."

Mr. Cameron also said Mr. Stonehouse was not previously aware he would have to leave Australia and added: "Mr. Stonehouse now knows that once he ceases to be a member of the House of Commons he has to get out of the country. Mr. Stonehouse knows now he has to make plans."

Mr. Cameron stressed, however, that Mr. Stonehouse had committed no offense under Australian law and so far no charges had been made against him in Britain.

Dacca MP Is Slain, 6th Killed Since '73

DACCA, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—A Bangladesh Member of Parliament Abdul Khaleque, 46, was killed near his home at Nekarna, 80 miles northeast of here, police said yesterday.

The killer escaped after shooting Mr. Khaleque in the chest yesterday. He was the sixth member of Parliament to be murdered since the last general election in 1973.

Government critics here have claimed that Mr. Stonehouse was using his position as a British legislator as a lever to get Australian citizenship.

Mr. Stonehouse, a former government minister, vanished in Miami last November and was discovered a month later in Australia. He faked his death on a Florida beach and traveled to Australia on a false passport.

Mr. Stonehouse claimed he had business worries. Angry Labor legislators in the British Parliament have demanded Mr. Stonehouse's expulsion from the House and a special committee is now considering his future. Mr. Stonehouse has said he will not return to Britain to testify.

Hypnotist Succeeds in Bringing Israeli Girl Out of 6-Day Trance

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26 (UPI).—A psychiatrist who is an expert in hypnosis spent five hours of gentle probing today and brought a 16-year-old girl out of an unusual deep hypnotic state that had kept her immobilized in a hospital bed for six days.

Dr. Morris Kleinhaus of Jaffa, the psychiatrist, pronounced the girl normal.

She is Yaffa Suissa of the Negev development town of Dimona, who had been hypnotized last Thursday at a school party by hypnotist Avi Dvori.

Dr. Dvori said afterwards that he snapped the girl out of the trance before leaving the party. He said someone else apparently had hypnotized her again and given her contradictory hypnotic suggestions that frustrated efforts to revive her.

Doctors at Soroka Medical Center in Beersheba, where Yaffa had been taken, were unable to bring her out of the trance. They called in Dr. Kleinhaus, an expert in hypnosis, who said he used it occasionally with his patients.

Dr. Kleinhaus said in a telephone interview that he worked with the girl for five hours, gently speaking with her and probing her to bring her out of the trance. He called the process dynamic psychotherapeutic treatment.

"She is okay now, from my point of view," Dr. Kleinhaus said. "Her parents were frightened, but they are happy now."

Though he said she was pronounced normal, Yaffa continued at the Medical Center for physical tests.

The psychiatrist said he knew of cases in which persons had remained hypnotized for several days, but not for six days. He described her trance as a "deep hypnotic state."

"She was completely detached from reality, lying immobilized and not moving," Dr. Kleinhaus said. He said the girl was fed intravenously.

Black Power Overtones

3 Unsolved Bermuda Slayings Still Puzzle Resort's Police

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Every two or three months, two men arrive here from England, go to police headquarters and pore over batches of documents.

While others arriving here think only of sun, sea and surf, these men come to work.

The men are Scotland Yard detectives and their job is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring charges in a series of murders with black-power overtones that have shocked this tiny British colony.

The murders date back to 1972, when the island's 41-year-old police chief, George Duckett, heard a noise outside his house and went out to investigate. He was shot to death.

Six months later to the day, Sir Richard Sharples, the island's governor, and his aide-de-camp were both shot to death on the grounds of Government House.

Sir Richard had been on the island for only five months. He had made what some residents describe as "the right noises." He and his aide, Capt. Hugh Sayers, had no known enemies here.

A few days after Sir Richard was slain, two persons were killed in armed robberies in local supermarkets.

Murder is not common on the coral islands of Bermuda, nor for that matter is crime. The oldest of Britain's colonies, Bermuda has a well-earned reputation of being a tourist paradise. Its population of 54,000, 60 per cent of which is black, is almost completely occupied with the care and feeding of nearly 500,000 tourists a year.

Black Berets

In the Sharples case, the police arrested a half-dozen members of a black-power group called the Black Berets, a group they admit to hounding out of existence.

According to well-informed sources on the island, the police are convinced that the killings resulted from the preaching of hatred against the island's politically and economically powerful whites.

The Black Berets were started by students educated in the United States in the early 1970s, a time of great racial tension and demands for radical, often

violent solutions to racial problems. Police believe that this thinking filtered down to certain criminal elements on the island.

They have said they know who committed the crimes. Informed sources go further and say the police know where the men are and that a number of the men are already in prison here, serving long terms for other offenses.

Not Long

They say that it will not be long before charges are made, but Bermuda's police chief, L. M. Clark, is not so optimistic.

In the meantime, the two detectives from Scotland Yard make their trips to review evidence. Also, a special nine-man crime squad was set up by Bermuda to investigate the killings and complete an airtight case.

Some observers say that the tensions produced by the killings have eased, but others dispute this, claiming that the wealth and politics on the island are still dominated by the white minority.

Not so long ago, Bermuda was a segregated society. A local civil rights drive ended that. Bermudians, both black and white, point out that the islands have a tradition of friendliness between the races. In the last decade, Bermuda introduced the one-man, one-vote system. The islands' main party has become integrated and Bermuda's premier is black.

Recently, Queen Elizabeth made her first trip to Bermuda in 21 years. At a state banquet, she recalled that Shakespeare had referred to Bermuda as "a brave new world."

She said: "Here in Bermuda you have the opportunity to show what can be achieved when people of different race and ancestry are determined to live together under the rule of law and in mutual respect and tolerance."

Turkish Cypriot Says Makarios Should Resign

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 26 (AP).—The Turkish Cypriot representative at the United Nations said Monday that Archbishop Makarios should resign the presidency of Cyprus so there could be a settlement between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

"Our people and most of the Greek Cypriots have the opinion that Makarios is too far committed to the policy of Enosis—union with Greece—and other past commitments for a peaceful solution within the present framework," Vedat Celik said in an interview.

Mr. Celik, industry minister of the new Turkish Cypriot state in northern Cyprus, told the Security Council Monday night that the Turkish Cypriots demand from the Greek Cypriot majority "actual and physical guarantees" of their safety and "a change of heart and mentality to live and let live."

He said his people were skeptical of a Greek Cypriot offer to dismantle the Greek-led Cypriot National Guard and transfer its arms to an enlarged UN peace force in return for the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation

Austria-Hungary Accords

BUDAPEST, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Hungary and Austria yesterday signed agreements that included an extradition treaty, the first concluded between Hungary and a Western state since 1945, and an accord allowing people who travel on cultural, sports or economic trips to be granted free visas.



Deaths of Theologian, Wife Are Traced to a Suicide Pact

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Dr. and Mrs. Henry Van Dusen, one of the foremost couples in American theological life, swayed overloads of sleeping pills last month in the bedroom of their Princeton, N.J., home in an effort to carry out a suicide pact.

Mrs. Van Dusen died, Dr. Van Dusen vomited up the pills and lingered for 15 days before dying on Feb. 13, apparently of a heart ailment, in the Carrier Clinic in Belle Meade, N.J.

Dr. Van Dusen, the former president of Union Theological Seminary, and his wife—both members of the Euthanasia Society and advocates of an individual's right to terminate his or her own life—had entered into the pact rather than face the prospect of debilitating old age.

Mrs. Van Dusen was 80 when she died on Jan. 28. Her husband was 77.

Although reportedly depressed, the Van Dusens were convinced that their suicide attempt carried no burden of sin but rather the promise of after-life.

In a one-page, double-spaced letter they left behind, the Van Dusens said there were many old people who would die of natural causes if not kept alive medically and expressed the resolve not to "die in a nursing home."

The Van Dusens, whose prominence peaked while Dr. Van Dusen served as president of the seminary from 1945 until his retirement in 1963, said that they

had led "happy lives" but that poor health no longer permitted them to "do what we want to do."

A worsening arthritic condition had made Mrs. Van Dusen lame. Five years ago, Dr. Van Dusen suffered a severe stroke, which limited his physical activity and prevented him from speaking normally. For the vigorous, articulate Presbyterian scholar and his active wife, the setbacks were serious impediments to living the kind of productive lives to which they had become accustomed.

Son's Evidence

Derek Van Dusen, one of three surviving sons, confirmed that his parents had agreed to the pact and said it had been raised as an option among family and friends for several years.

The couple's statement referred to their "increasingly weak" condition and said that they were "not afraid to die."

The statement ended with a prayer: "O Lamb of God, that takes away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. O Lamb of God, that takes away the sins of the world, grant us thy peace."

George Fronval Dies; Frenchman Wrote Westerns

DIJON, France, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—George Fronval, 72, France's popular Wild West writer, who published more than 100 books about cowboys and Indians, died Sunday.

Mr. Fronval, whose real name was Jacques Garnier, often visited the United States and wrote biographies of Buffalo Bill and Geronimo.

He died in his country home at Pussey, near here, where he kept a collection of Colt pistols and Winchester rifles.

Alexander V. Gorinov

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UPI).—One of the Soviet Union's foremost railroad builders, Alexander V. Gorinov, 72, died unexpectedly on Saturday. Moskovskaya Pravda said today.

Pino Donati

ROME, Feb. 26 (AP).—Italian composer Pino Donati, 68, a former director of the Lyric Opera Theater of Chicago and other opera houses, died here today of a heart attack.

32 Poisoned in Java

JAKARTA, Feb. 26 (Reuters).—Thirty-two persons have died in central Java after eating a meal made from fermented coconut waste. Antara news agency reported yesterday.

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FASHION

Dresses Coming Back in Favor in China

By John Burns

PEKING.—Dresses are coming back to China eight years after the Red Guards condemned them as feudal.

Twenty went on display a week ago in a Peking bazaar, giving women here their first look at a made-in-China dress since the Cultural Revolution. Shanghai, usually ahead of trends in the rest of the country, had dresses on display late last fall. But, in both cities, the dresses so far are for looking, not for buying.

Von Karajan in Vienna

Herbert von Karajan will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic in Vienna for the first time in more than a decade on March 1 and 2 at the Musikverein. The program for both concerts will be Beethoven's Fifth Piano Concerto, with Alexis Weissenberg as the soloist, and Bruckner's Eighth Symphony.

Credit for the decision to re-introduce dresses is generally given to Chiang Ching, Mao Tse-tung's wife, who stunned the crowd at a Peking sports stadium 20 months ago by wearing a white calf-length dress with matching shoulder bag and shoes. It was the first time she had ever been seen in public in a dress. Since then she has worn dresses on a number of public occasions.

From the time she first appeared in a dress, the Chinese press began urging women to dress more colorfully and with more imagination. In the past two summers, there has been a gradual shift back to colored blouses and skirts. But the vogue of the Red Guard attacks on anything smacking of Western influence was such that most women have held back, apparently considering it better to be out of fashion than vulnerable to another shift in the ideological winds.

The dresses being displayed by

the Peking Dressmaking Company in a small alcove of a local bazaar are basically alike. They have no collars and hit the leg at midcalf. They come in blue, yellow, green, pink and flowered prints. Some have a small bow at the neck, others a double row of colored buttons.

When they go on sale—the company proposes to put them into mass production by summer—they will cost from \$12.50 to \$15 (the average worker takes home about \$21 a month).

The display is, in effect, a rare exercise in market research. In an announcement pinned to the wall of the alcove, the company invites the "broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers" to write down their "precious opinions" about the dresses. A table with pencils and reams of stapled paper stands nearby.

As is to be expected, the written comments—all anonymous—are uniformly favorable but only the mildest suggestions for change. "The styles are simple

and graceful, but it would be good to have a greater variety of designs," wrote one viewer. "No. 14 is very good," another wrote, "but it would look better with a collar." "Good," observed a third. "Hurry them into production."

Crowd Comments

Comments from the crowds of people who have been flocking to see the dresses are less guarded, though still generally favorable. The most common criticism is of the collarless neckline, a feature borrowed from traditional Chinese clothing—ironic because the maker's announcement stresses that special care was taken to make the design characteristically Chinese, and to see that it conformed to Chairman Mao's axiom about "making the past serve the present."

While the majority clearly favors getting women out of baggy trousers and loose-fitting blouses, there was enough criticism to indicate that a minority still



Late French President Georges Pompidou, Chiang Ching.

agrees with the Red Guard stance that dresses are by their nature feudal.

"No good," muttered one old peasant. "Ugly," said a generously proportioned middle-aged

woman, apparently content to live out her days in denim pants. "Oh those colors," exclaimed another woman. "Too bright-like curtains."

© Toronto Globe and Mail.

Death Wishes and Theatrics in Ballet Troupe

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (Herald Tribune).—With the possible exception of Tel Aviv, London is the only place other than New York boasting a dance school and company officially based on the techniques and styles developed by Martha Graham.

The London Contemporary Dance Theatre, directed by former Graham dancer Robert Cohan, has now been in existence about eight years. It has changed its name occasionally, developed several of its dancers into choreographers, grown out of its own small theater, and undertaken foreign tours. It is now in the middle of a two-week season at London's modern Shaw Theatre, as part of the highly regarded Camden Festival, run by the local municipality. And to mark the festival, as well as to keep its tradition of constant creativity, it has staged four new works, together with five from the existing repertory.

Two criticisms can be leveled against most recent forms of modern dance. The choreographers tend to be obsessed with death and gloom and their works often rely more on theatrical effects than on actual dancing. Both these criticisms are only too relevant to the current season. Last fall, when the company appeared at the larger Sadler's Wells Theatre, with a conventional proscenium arch and a live orchestra in the pit, it seemed to be moving toward entertainment and a sense of the pleasure of dancing for its own sake. It gave highly creditable performances of Martha Graham's beautiful "Diversion of Angels" and Paul Taylor's lyrical "Duet," and it introduced "Troy Games" by Robert North, an American who has become one of the company's leading dancers.

"Troy Games" was revived Monday night, and could again be admired for its vivacity and musicality, and particularly for

the tireless, zany antics of Ross McKim, who is chased and pushed around by the rest of the cast. It did not provoke quite as much merriment as before, because of the intensely lowering effect of the previous work on the program, something only too aptly called "Extinction."

'Extinction'

"Extinction" had already been tried out at a workshop performance, and it is difficult to understand what persuaded the management to allow further showings. It starts with a man dressed partly as a clown and partly as an undertaker being wheeled around the stage standing upright in a coffin. He holds an umbrella with holes in it and twigs on top, and he gags and grunts as he is paraded around. Later he is joined by other undertakers and by various women who get in and out of the coffin. The use of vaguely pop music, including electric organ, suggested an attempt to do something like Fleming Flindt's "Triumph of Death," but Cathy Lewis's work is neither amusing, tuneful nor intelligible. Perhaps it is to be seen as an animated surrealist picture. If so it may need an art critic to review it; it certainly does not communicate by theatrical or dance methods.

Cohan himself can usually be relied upon to be theatrical, even if the actual choreographic interest of his works is minimal. His new "Myth" is no exception. To a very loud score by Burt Alcantara (with electric organ once again), there is some African jungle-type dancing, complete with totem pole, a huge butterfly who is stripped of her elaborate wings, Ross McKim (this time doing a surprisingly plausible imitation of a woman), and some spectacular effects with a huge sheet. As a kind of revue it is quite effective, though it seems rather empty. Perhaps

it is meant to be a combination of various folk-myths and rituals.

Robert North's new work, "Still Life," relies for its success on the ingenious synchronization of live action and film. North is first seen on the screen, walking about the streets of London and chasing a woman into a subway train. Then he steps out onto the stage to meet her. At times the photographed and the live hero appear together, shadowing and dancing in front of each other. Technically this is very well done. Another amusing effect provided by close-ups on the screen is the members of a bourgeois family indulging in grossly erotic eating. Indeed the screen eclipses the stage, without providing sufficient interest to sustain the work.

'Hinterland'

The company's other leading dancer, Micha Bergese, staged "Hinterland," an obscure but intriguing drama of three spinsters who sit on a bench by the sea nervously changing places and reaching out to touch each other. Their younger selves appear in flashbacks, and dance in turn with a single boy; perhaps these unsuccessful flirtations caused them to be old maids, or lesbians. The score is an effective blend of pop songs and sea noises, and there are some gentle pastiches of ballroom dances. The intriguing atmosphere almost compensates for the lack of clarity. Too many of the other works in this season consist of simple balances and floor exercises of the kind associated with school physical training or actors' movement classes, not very closely linked to the accompanying sounds or music. Now that London Contemporary Dance Theatre has shown it can be amusing, musical and physically exciting, it would do better to pursue these achievements rather than retreat into sterile abstractions or pretentious angst.

CAMDEN FESTIVAL

London's Opera Rara Revives Meyerbeer's 'The North Star'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 26 (Herald Tribune).—Opera Rara, to which London opera lovers are indebted for many fascinating operatic exhumations in recent seasons, came up with one of the driest relics imaginable at the College Theatre, last night, in a Camden Festival production of Meyerbeer's "L'Étoile du Nord."

The story of this opera is almost as odd as the opera's story. It originated as "Ein Feldlager in Schlesien," composed for the opening of the Berlin Opera House in 1844 with a starring role for a gypsy girl, Vinka, for Jenny Lind, who, thanks to theater intrigue, did not sing the premiere.

The hero of Bellini's libretto was Frederick the Great, mingling incoincidentally with the common folk during one of his Silesian campaigns. Meyerbeer, inevitably, remembered Frederick's hobby as well as his majesty, and took advantage of the opportunity to compose a mad scene for Lind not with one flute, but with two.

When Meyerbeer rewrote it for the Opéra-Comique with Scribe as his librettist, the locale was moved from Silesia to Finland. Frederick the Great became Peter

the Great, with Peter as a carpenter à la Lortzing's "Zar und Zimmermann," and Vinka became Catherine.

Either way, it is, dramatically, hopeless boredom—and quite a lot of fun, with Cossacks, villagers, soldiers and vivandiers, appropriate musical numbers for everyone—some of them very fine—in every conceivable combination, and torrents of coloratura nonsense.

It is an opera, obviously, that needs a grander production and grander individual impersonations than the resources of Opera Rara and the Borough of Camden will permit. But wonders were done with what there was to do wonders with, and Janet Price sang brilliantly, humbly and charmingly as Catherine, although she would be well advised in the interests of her vocal health to desist from venturing above the high C.

The opera's ending must be unique in the annals even of opera. Peter, now restored to imperial splendor, pines for his long-lost Catherine. She is brought in, demurely, Mad scene. The spectacle is more than Peter can bear. He exits to seek solace in his flute. The sound, which had loved him as a carpenter, recalls her to her senses. He returns. She recognizes him.

They embrace. A voice off-stage rings out: "Vive l'Empereur!" Curtain. Just like that.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

Pass the Goongoo Peas
And Rub Up the Flour

THERE is a Jamaican song called "Evening Time" in which a worker anticipates returning home after his day of toil:

Catch up the fire, Martha;
Pass me the goongoo peas.
Rub up the flour, Sarah.
Lord, feel the evening breeze!

Since he calls for flour, the laborer must be anticipating his goongoo peas in dumplings, one of the two favorite ways of serving them in Jamaica; the other, a fancy shared with Trinidad, is to cook them with rice. If the singer had belonged to a more highly educated class, he would have called not for goongoo peas, but for Congo peas, a name which reflects the Caribbean theory of where this vegetable comes from. So far as the West Indies are concerned, the theory is probably correct. Congo peas are widely eaten in Madagascar and tropical Africa, and they may have been one of the many foods introduced to the New World by Negro slaves, who brought with them, to comfort them in strange surroundings, the seeds of the familiar foods they had known at home.

Africa itself had acquired this pea from a still more distant source, implicit in one of its two scientific names, *Cajanus indicus* (the other is *Cajanus cajan*). Congo peas are indeed an important food in India, where they account for one-fifth of all the pulses grown in the subcontinent, but they did not necessarily originate there. The Congo pea has been cultivated in the Orient for so long that the wild plant from which it must have been derived has disappeared completely, depriving us of that valuable clue to a plant's origin, knowledge of the place where it grows spontaneously. It is generally agreed that it started somewhere in the Far East; certain experts think its first home was South eastern Asia.

Tropical Regions

Wherever it started, the Congo pea has since spread to all the tropical regions of the world, for it is easy to cultivate, is resistant to drought, and is highly nourishing. The extent of the penetration accounts for the large number of names it bears in various localities.

In English it is called, besides the Congo pea, the Congo bean.

the Bengal bean, the Angola pea, the pigeon pea, the no-eye pea, the red gram, the yellow dal (or dhal), and in some parts of England the gray pea, or the field pea. In French it may be the pois du Congo, the pois d'Angola (or Angola), the pois pigeon, the pois cajan, or the ambassade. In Portuguese it is the ervilha do Congo in Angola and the alverja elsewhere. In the Sudan it is the *das Sudan*, and in other African languages, which I shall not attempt to identify, it is the *pandak*, the *radior* or the *grandes ndak*.

A Bush

Whatever you call it, the Congo pea, is a bush which may grow to be nearly 10 feet high, ordinarily a perennial (though in India it is treated as an annual), which for two or three years bears showy yellow flowers followed by flattened pods, each of which contains four or five small yellow peas—not true peas, since they are not members of the genus *Pisum*, but close relations all the same.

They are eaten either fresh or dried; but if their inner skins are not removed they have a sharp astringent taste. The skins are difficult to get off, but they mean a lot in India, whereupon they call the result "dhal." This means, precisely, the pea divested of its skin, so the use of the word "dhal" as just one more name for the pea, regardless of whether or not it still possesses its skin, is, strictly speaking, improper; but popular usage makes no bones about committing this impropriety.

Cultivators usually take great pains to protect their plants from insects, but some farmers grow Congo peas; perversely, in the hope that they will attract them, the plant is a favorite of beetles.

In the Far East, cultivation of the Congo pea are among for a bug whose scientific name is *Carteria lacus*; it pierces the bark, causing the plant to reach by secreting a gum from which lacquer can be made. In Madagascar, Congo pea plantings are delighted when a certain caterpillar starts to chew off its leaves; it is a type of silkworm, whose cocoons are much more valuable than the peas. In either case, if the peas survive, they constitute a plus-value.

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37th MITAM - International Market for Clothing Textiles: May 4 - 6

MI-DO 75 - International Exhibition of Optical, Optometric and Ophthalmic Goods: May 10 - 13

3rd SIMAC - International Exhibition of Boot & Shoemaking Machines and of Machinery for Tanning and the Manufacture of Synthetic Products and Accessories: May 16 - 18

CEMENTO EXPO - International Exhibition of the Precast Concrete Industry - Raw Materials - Machinery - Other Products: May 16 - 20

FESPA 75 - International Screen Printing Exhibition and Convention: May 17 - 21

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مركز الشغل

BUSINESS

Swiss Study Joining European Money Float

ZURICH, Feb. 26 (AP)—Swiss National bank president Fritz Uetli today ruled out a two-year market for the Swiss franc as the country's exporters, he said, an alternative now for the Swiss currency "float" to the West German mark and several other West European currencies in a lecture, Mr. Uetli said.

Dollar Slides to a Record Low in Zurich

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The dollar slid to a record low in Zurich today amid continued uncertainty over its future role in the oil market and an absence of official support.

Hours after trading ended in Zurich, Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, told newsmen in Vienna that a dollar decline would not be caused by the current ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The dollar problem, he said, could be referred to a study group which is to report back to the ministers by June. This action, he said, would reflect a view among OPEC members on how to cope with the dollar.

Kuwait has said it wants to see oil revenues to a basket of six currencies; Iran has made clear it prefers using the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights, and Iraq and Algeria are reportedly seeking to replace the dollar with any other currency. Despite a firm opening this morning, the dollar resumed its decline in Europe today, closing at 2.14 Swiss francs in Zurich. The dollar also edged to a new low of 94.085 Belgian francs, from yesterday's previous record low of 94.135.

In Frankfurt, the rate fell to 2.31 deutsche marks from 2.31 yesterday. The record low of 2.31 DM was set on July 6, 1973. The dollar also fell in Paris to close at 4.175 francs from 4.21 yesterday.

But in London, the pound closed virtually unchanged at \$2.24. There was no indication of any support-buying of dollars by European central banks as there was yesterday. The price of gold, meanwhile, fell \$2.25 in Zurich to close at \$183.50 an ounce and was down \$3 at the London afternoon fixing of \$183. Dealers said they attached no particular significance to the decline.

Japan Output Slumps 18%

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Japan's deepening recession—including an 18-per-cent slump in industrial and mining production—has sent estimated unemployment soaring over the million mark for the first time in eight years.

More and more workers are being given holidays at reduced pay in Japanese-style layoffs which the government is now subsidizing in 39 industries, the labor ministry said here today. Tokyo banking sources said the decline in industrial production was heavier than expected, and the government should now relax its squeeze on credit.

Other signs of a worsening situation are a decline in inventories held by industry and a continuing drop in exports of heavy machinery.

Threat to Exports
The recent rise in the value of the yen could also have a eadening impact on Japanese exports, and deepen stagnation business, according to Toshiaki Hashimoto, director general of policy at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The ministry announced today that the preliminary decline in January's mining and industrial output was 4.2 per cent. This followed a record drop of 4.7 per cent in December.

The nation's production level is now 18 per cent below that of January 1973. When the final mining and industry figures for the fiscal year ending in March are known they could show an 8.4-per-cent drop over 1974—the largest year-to-year fall since World War II, the ministry said.

Jobless Rate Higher
The Labor Ministry said the number of totally unemployed in January was estimated at 1.06 million, topping the million mark for the first time in eight years. Because Japanese employers, internalists even in a recession, do not like to discharge their workers, government subsidies now cover one-half to two-thirds of pay packets for workers temporarily laid off. Mr. Hashimoto said the government is closely following developments and might take steps to help recession-stricken industries next month.

Raw Material Policy Urged By EEC Unit

BRUSSELS, Feb. 26 (AP-DJ)—The European Economic Community, which imports between 70 and 100 per cent of all the raw materials it needs for its manufacturing industry, should urgently map a common raw material supply policy to safeguard its position as a major industrial power, the EEC commission said today.

The commission proposed that it be shared by EEC member governments with drafting such a supply policy which it suggests, should be based on diversification of external sources and better utilization of domestic reserves. Ideas on how such a raw material supply policy could be shaped have been submitted by the commission to the EEC Council of Ministers for further action.

The commission document said an almost total dependence on imports exists for bauxite, iron ore, copper, tin, manganese, platinum, tungsten, zinc, phosphates, cotton, vegetable oils and paper. On the other hand, there are secure supplies of cobalt, molybdenum, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, titanium and vanadium.

In drafting a long-term supply policy, the community should obtain better information on current and future raw material supply outlooks, on possible medium or long-term shortages and on the possibility of diversification of supply sources, the report said.

It noted that the EEC depends on oil and soon depend for a number of raw materials on a very small number of supplier countries, adding that this could expose the community to imposition of unacceptable quantity and price conditions.

French Prices Up 1.1% in January

PARIS, Feb. 26 (IET)—The consumer price index rose 1.1 per cent last month, the government reported today.

The rise compares with a 0.8-per-cent gain in December. Anticipating that the January increase would be interpreted as a setback for the official policy of keeping the index from rising more than 1 percentage point a month for the first half, the Finance Ministry noted that January is traditionally a bad month due to "adjustments" of certain public tariffs.

Some 0.3 per cent of last month's overall increase, the ministry noted, was due to higher rates on gas and electricity. Looked at over the latest three-month span, the increase was 2.8 per cent, putting the monthly figure within the official target.

Company Reports

Remark	1975	1974
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,130.7	1,118.3
Profits (millions)	16.5	15.3
Per Share	1.37	1.34
Reliance Group		
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	207.1	191.1
Profits (millions)	31.2	7.1
Per Share	0.30	0.30
Year		
Revenue (millions)	784.2	729.7
Profits (millions)	19.9	39.9
Per Share	2.55	2.55
Lois Warner-Lambert		
Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	516.3	444.5
Profits (millions)	39.3	35.98
Per Share	0.50	0.46
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,911.0	1,670.0
Profits (millions)	155.3	138.6
Per Share	1.98	1.78

Arabs Say West Overstates Their Oil Wealth

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—Top Arab finance officials are making much lower estimates than the finance ministries and monetary agencies of the Western world of how much surplus oil revenue the Arab oil states will accumulate in the next few years, according to the U.S. Treasury.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gerald Parsky said that by the most authoritative estimate he had found in recent discussions with Arab and Iranian financial authorities, the total accumulation of the oil exporters' cartel through 1980 would be less than \$170 billion.

The Treasury's own estimate for 1975 through 1980 is about \$260 billion, Mr. Parsky said. Even that estimate is considerably scaled down from a World Bank estimate of \$653 billion by 1980 and \$1,200 billion by 1985.

Mr. Parsky said that he has the highest respect for the estimates he was given as an accurate reflection of the best Arab financial thinking.

While he indicated that he still tends to

accept the Treasury's current estimate, he said that it is important to understand the Arabs' own analyses in trying to plan U.S. strategy for dealing with Arab investment. He indicated that he would not be surprised if the Arab estimates prove to be closer to the mark than the American ones.

The implication of the low Arab estimates, Mr. Parsky said, is that the United States perhaps should not enact a great deal of restrictive legislation against foreign investment of surplus oil money if the amounts involved are not going to attain the huge proportions that were originally anticipated.

He said that his conversations with the three leading Middle Eastern financial powers—Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait—clearly showed that the oil countries are not interested in controlling U.S. companies, and that congressional sentiment for legal restrictions should also take that into account.

Mr. Parsky said that Iran's top oil official, Interior Minister Jamsid Amouzegar, recently told him in Tehran that Iran expects to shift from its current massive oil revenue surplus to a net deficit in one to two years.

Non-Arab Iran is the second-largest oil producer in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and has been one of the most active in buying shares in Western companies.

OPEC monetary surpluses, Mr. Parsky said, will eventually be confined to five Arab countries—Saudi Arabia (OPEC's leading producer), Kuwait, Libya, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

Mr. Parsky said his best figures came from the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development. The estimate is based on the expectation that the five Arab surplus countries will spend a large proportion of their income on internal development and aid to the poorer Arab states.

The Kuwaiti fund estimates that a quarter of Arab monetary surpluses will be spent to aid Egypt, Syria, Sudan, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco.

"Of all the countries," Mr. Parsky said, "Saudi Arabia has the greatest potential for maintenance of a revenue surplus." It plans to spend \$12.8 billion of its 1974 surplus of \$35 billion on development of its civilian economy this year, he said.

American Diplomat Says Situation at Beirut Concern Is 'Awkward'

U.S. Is Partner in Arab Firm Boycotting Zionist Banks

By Knut Royce

BEIRUT, Feb. 26.—The U.S. government is a partner in an Arab investment company that is boycotting so-called Zionist banks.

The U.S. government, through its Commodity Credit Corporation, holds an estimated \$11 million worth of shares in the Intra Investment Co. The majority block of Intra shares is owned by the governments of Kuwait, Qatar and Lebanon. The United States holds 6.5 per cent of the total, or 730,458 shares.

Intra earlier this month blocked blacklisted banks from co-managing or underwriting a \$25-million loan for Air France.

The U.S. government initially had a \$23-million share in the investment company based on a defaulted loan of that amount made to Intra Bank, predecessor of Intra Investment Co., by the Commodity Credit Corporation before the bank's collapse in 1966.

Interest Inherited
The State Department describes the U.S. interest in the company as "inherited." By selling Intra Bank's assets in the United States, the government portion has dropped to the current 6.5 per cent, and the Lebanese government is preparing to buy the remaining U.S. shares.

Robert Fast, senior vice-president of Intra, states that he had personally told the lead manager of the Air France loan, the French-owned Credit Lyonnais bank, that he "would not admit anybody on the blacklist." None of the boycotted banks was invited to participate in the Air France loan, which was co-managed by Intra, though they traditionally play an important role in underwriting Eurobonds.

The blacklisted banks include S.G. Warburg of London, the French and British Rothschild Banks and, though there is some dispute about its inclusion on the boycott list, Lazard Freres of Paris.

The Commodity Credit Corporation holds one seat on the nine-man Intra board of directors. It is filled by the U.S. Embassy's agricultural attaché, Shack Pittcher.

Mr. Pittcher refused to say whether Intra's role in supporting the Arab boycott had been discussed in board meetings, and

however, has been signed, and no purchase price has been negotiated.

"We're expecting them (Lebanon) to take action soon," one U.S. official said, explaining that a contract had not been signed because of "bureaucratic red tape."

If the shares are not sold soon, it could cause increasing embarrassment to the U.S. government. Mr. Fast said that Intra had been involved in "at least a dozen" Eurobond issues since last summer, when Arab banks as a whole

—reflecting the growing power of Mideast oil money—accelerated their role in the Eurobond market. Blacklisted banks have complained recently of their exclusion from several major loans.

U.S. diplomatic sources here said that the Embassy had cabled the State Department about Intra's enforcement of the boycott on Feb. 14 but had not yet received instructions on how to react. The sources fear that publicity about the U.S. dilemma could pressure the government into an immediate sale of its holdings at a depressed price.

A State Department spokesman in Washington said yesterday that the sale of the remaining shares would be completed in the next few weeks. The spokesman said the company had not applied the boycott until recently, and that the question of which banks participate with Intra is left to the "administrative discretion" of the board chairman.

"There is no question, therefore, of any representative of the U.S. government having concurred at any time with a decision to apply the Arab boycott," he said.

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Volcker Likely to Be Named President of N.Y. Fed Bank

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP-DJ)—After an unaccustomed year on the sidelines, Paul Volcker is set to move back into the center of monetary policy.

Mr. Volcker, formerly a high-ranking Treasury official and currently a senior fellow at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School, is slated to be named president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. He will succeed Alfred Hayes, who will become 65 years old July 4 and will step out of the key job Aug. 1.

Announcement of Mr. Volcker's appointment has not yet been made but it is considered all but certain in banking circles.

Just last week the Fed announced that Charles Coombs, senior vice-president and special manager for foreign currency operations, is planning to take early retirement June 1.

The New York Fed is a key financial institution in the formation of U.S. monetary policy, both international and domestic. It is

Foreign Laborers Drop

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP-DJ)—The number of foreign workers who entered France declined by more than 50 per cent last year to 54,461, figures published today by the Labor Ministry show. The sharp reduction follows last July's decision to temporarily suspend the entry of foreign workers. The move, which was to have lasted 3 months, was renewed indefinitely in October.

Stock Prices Recover On Modest Turnover

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (IET)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange gained strongly today, overcoming profit-taking that produced severe losses in the two previous sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 8.22 to 728.10 after falling 10.59 points in the two previous sessions.

Volume totaled 18.79 million shares compared with 20.91 million yesterday.

Analysts said that buying was encouraged by Federal Reserve action in the short-term money market verifying earlier indications that it had lowered its target area on the key federal funds rate.

Referring to the market's plunge on Monday and yesterday, one analyst said, "When you go to those extremes you naturally invite some bounce back."

Ryder System, one of the most active issues, rose 5/8 to 4 7/8. Xerox slipped 1/2 to 72 3/4. Polaroid rose 1/2 to 21 1/2. IBM gained 1/2 at 212. Kodak was ahead 1 1/2 at 85 1/2 and Honeywell rose 1 1/8 to 30 3/4.

U.S. Steel gained 7/8 to 49 3/4. Bethlehem was up 1/2 to 30 3/8. Armco rose 1/4 to 27. General Motors gained 1/2 to 37 3/4 and Ford added 1/2 to 33 3/8.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.37 to 76.38.

Millmaster Onyx, the most active issue, jumped 7 3/4 to 17 1/2. Kewanee Oil said yesterday it plans to make an \$18.55-a-share offer for Millmaster stock.

Buttes Gas rose 3/4 to 19 1/2 after reporting an oil flow at the rate of 105 barrels daily at a Louisiana well.

Bond Prices Fall
Bond prices continued to fall in moderate trading as corporate issues fell 3/8 to 1/2 point and governments were off up to 1/4 point.

The decline in governments came despite action by the Fed which included repurchase agreements to add reserves to the banking system, purchase of bills for customer account and the purchase of agency issues for open market account.

Dealers said the market was still concerned about future Treasury financing needs and whether current price levels would attract the substantial buying interest which would have to develop to place such offerings.

Dealers said the corporate sector is also being affected by the heavy flow of new issues and the buildup of the forward calendar.

Meanwhile, First National City Bank chairman Walter Wriston forecast that the prime rate is now on its way down to 7 per cent from the current 8 1/2 to 8 3/4-per-cent range.

Rate Seen Falling
"I don't know where the rate will bottom out... maybe it will be 7 per cent," he said in an interview with Reuters.

Projections by senior officials at Chase Manhattan Bank put the prime rate ultimately at around 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. They estimate it will hold there for a while before moving up in the fourth quarter of the year.

Mr. Wriston also commented that "toward the end of the year rates will begin to hitch up again."

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.54 to 71.31.

U.S. Auto Sales At Five-Year Low In Latest Period

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (AP)—U.S. auto sales in mid-February almost caught up with the depressed levels of a year ago, but still were at a five-year low for the period, statistics released yesterday showed.

Industry analysts attributed the improved showing to cash rebate offers and a very poor period for General Motors last year, which made it easy for the industry to match mid-February 1974.

While GM sales improved, the other companies reported a mid-month sales decline of between 10 and 25 per cent from 1973 levels.

Industry car sales for the Feb. 11-20 period were 193,683, compared with 193,893 a year ago when the Mideast oil embargo sent big-car sales reeling. The daily selling rate, however, was the lowest since mid-February 1970.

GM's mid-February sales of 98,299 were up 15 per cent, the biggest gain over year-before levels for the industry giant since September 1973.

Ford's sales were off 10 per cent, Chrysler's were down 13.5 per cent and American Motors sales declined 35 per cent.

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on February 24, 1975

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Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$20.40

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Ekvo Exchange

Feb. 26, 1975			Feb. 26, 1975	
Price	Yen		Price	Yen
246		Matsu E. Wks.	316	
202		Mitsubishi Phsy. Ind.	140	
412		Mitsubishi Corp.	385	
420		Mitsui Cos.	329	
331		Mitsukoshi	148	
164		Nippon Elec.	299	
59K		Sharp	211	
457		Shiseido	964	
1,670		Sony Corp.	2,340	
730		Sumitomo-BK.	430	
383		Taiyo Marine	332	
258		Tokai Chem.	219	
218				

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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New Issue

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February 26, 1975

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MALLET

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE S.A.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION
DES MINES

BANQUE FRANÇAISE
DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.

BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A
LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL
LIMITED

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE
(UNDERWRITERS) S.A.

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND
WECHSEL-BANK

BARING BROTHERS & CO.
LIMITED

H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.

JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALE

BERLINER BANK
AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
— FRANKFURTER BANK —
CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE

BERGENS PRIVATBANK

BERLINER BANK
AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT
CAZENOVE & CO.

CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

COMMERCZBANK
AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT

COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE
DE BANQUE S.A.

CREDITO ITALIANO

DAIWA EUROPE N.V.

CRÉDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE
CRÉDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD
LIMITED

DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK

DEUTSCHE BANK
AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT

DEN DANSKE LANDMANSBANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE

DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE
— DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK —
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY
LIMITED

DEUTSCHE LÄNDERBANK
AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT

DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

FRAB — BANK INTERNATIONAL

FINACOR

FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED

HAMBROS BANK
LIMITED

GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AG

GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.

HILL, SAMUEL & CO.
LIMITED

HAMBURGISCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

HARDY & CO. G.M.B.H.

KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL

ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO

KANSALLIS-OSAKE-PANKKI

KREDITBANK N.V.
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING,
CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY

KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK A.S.

KLEINWORT, BENSON (EUROPE) S.A.

F. VAN LANSCHOT

KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
THE KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY
S.A.J.K.

KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LANDESBANK UND GIROZENTRALE SAAR

MERCK, FINCK & CO.

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.
LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
LIMITED

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.

MERRILL LYNCH, ROYAL SECURITIES

B. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO.

NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDELANDSBANK
N.V.

MORGAN GRENELL &

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Feb. 26	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Acacia, lb.	84.00	77.00
Coffee A Santos, lb.	89.00	73.00
TEXTILES		
Printed cloth 64-66, yd.	35.00	45.00
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200.00	132.00
Iron 2, Pory, Phila., ton	210.00	132.00
Steel scrap No. 1 by Pitt	19.00	18.00
Lead, spec. lb.	2.40	1.90
Copper elec. lb.	3.70	3.60
Zinc (Strait), lb.	3.70	3.60
Alum. 99.99, lb.	3.70	3.60
Silver N.Y. oz.	31.50	31.50
Gold N.Y. oz.	182.25	182.25
COMMODITY INDEXES		
Money's Index (base 100 Dec. 21, 1931)	756.8	773.4
* Nominal.		

Market Summary

Feb. 26, 1975

Most Active—New York

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	125.00	+1.00	1,200,000
AT&T	48.00	+0.25	800,000
GE	35.00	+0.12	600,000
Westinghouse	28.00	+0.10	500,000
General Electric	35.00	+0.12	600,000
Westinghouse	28.00	+0.10	500,000
General Electric	35.00	+0.12	600,000
Westinghouse	28.00	+0.10	500,000

Most Active—American

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	125.00	+1.00	1,200,000
AT&T	48.00	+0.25	800,000
GE	35.00	+0.12	600,000
Westinghouse	28.00	+0.10	500,000

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value	Change
425 Industrials	90.31	+0.08
500 Stocks	80.87	+0.07

NYSE Index

Index	Value	Change
425 Industrials	90.31	+0.08
500 Stocks	80.87	+0.07

ADVERTISING

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(C.D.R.)

The undersigned announces that the (non-consolidated) report for the six month period ended November 20, 1974, will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Helderling & Pierson and further at: Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., K&S-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, February 24th, 1975.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES						Dec.	44.45	45.00	44.00	44.00
Feb. 26, 1975						Mar	44.45	45.75	45.75	44.00
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.	May	44.45	46.55	46.55	44.00	44.00
						Jul <td></td> <td></td> <td>46.55<td>44.00</td></td>			46.55 <td>44.00</td>	44.00
						Sales:	2,650.			846.
RLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)						ORANGE JUICE (5,000 lbs)				
29.45	30.00	29.75	30.00	29.50	Mar <td>42.50</td> <td>47.50</td> <td>46.90</td> <td>47.40</td> <td></td>	42.50	47.50	46.90	47.40	
29.45	30.00	29.35	30.25	29.40	Apr <td>42.50</td> <td>47.50</td> <td>46.90</td> <td>47.40</td> <td></td>	42.50	47.50	46.90	47.40	
29.35	29.65	28.50	29.65	28.40	May <td>50.00</td> <td>50.50</td> <td>50.00</td> <td>50.00</td> <td></td>	50.00	50.50	50.00	50.00	
27.45	27.65	27.25	27.45	27.15	Jun <td>50.00</td> <td>50.50</td> <td>50.00</td> <td>50.00</td> <td></td>	50.00	50.50	50.00	50.00	
27.25	28.35	28.25	27.90	27.40	Sep <td>51.75</td> <td>51.00</td> <td>51.75</td> <td>51.50</td> <td></td>	51.75	51.00	51.75	51.50	
24.00	24.50	23.70	24.20	23.50	Nov <td>52.50</td> <td>52.90</td> <td>52.50</td> <td>52.50</td> <td></td>	52.50	52.90	52.50	52.50	
23.15	23.30	23.00	23.25	23.00	Dec <td>54.50</td> <td>54.00</td> <td>54.50</td> <td>54.50</td> <td></td>	54.50	54.00	54.50	54.50	
22.50	23.00	22.40	22.50	22.20	Sales:	165.				
Sales:	3,862.				GOLD 100-yrly usd contract					
OL (4,000 lbs)						Mar <td>183.40</td> <td>183.80</td> <td>183.50</td> <td>183.40</td>	183.40	183.80	183.50	183.40
116.70	119.00	116.70	119.00	117.00	Apr <td>185.50</td> <td>183.80</td> <td>182.50</td> <td>183.40</td> <td></td>	185.50	183.80	182.50	183.40	
116.70	119.00	121.00	121.00	117.00	May <td>189.00</td> <td>188.50</td> <td>189.00</td> <td>188.40</td> <td></td>	189.00	188.50	189.00	188.40	
Sales:	5.				Jun <td>191.40</td> <td>191.00</td> <td>191.40</td> <td>191.40</td> <td></td>	191.40	191.00	191.40	191.40	
COA (30,000 lbs)						Oct <td>192.00</td> <td>192.50</td> <td>192.00</td> <td>192.00</td>	192.00	192.50	192.00	192.00
62.25	63.00	62.00	62.75	61.10	Dec <td>197.40</td> <td>197.00</td> <td>197.40</td> <td>197.40</td> <td></td>	197.40	197.00	197.40	197.40	
62.25	63.00	62.60	63.00	62.80	Apr <td>202.00</td> <td>202.00</td> <td>202.00</td> <td>202.00</td> <td></td>	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.00	
61.10	61.15	60.25	61.05	60.35	May <td>205.20</td> <td>205.20</td> <td>204.20</td> <td>204.20</td> <td></td>	205.20	205.20	204.20	204.20	
61.10	61.15	60.25	61.05	60.35	Sales:	1,410.				
59.15	59.40	58.75	59.40	59.05	A-Asked, B-Bid, N-Nominal					
58.15	58.40	57.75	58.40	58.05						
57.15	57.70	57.15	57.65	57.65						

هكذا من الضحل

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a man in a suit sitting on a Honda motorcycle. The man is looking directly at the camera. The motorcycle's engine and "HONDA" logo are visible.

